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Southeast Asia Report

No. 1288



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18 May 1983

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BRUNEI

BRIEFS

BRUNEI MILITARY VISITS PHILIPPINES--Goodwill Visit. Two ships of the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment are docked at the Philippine Navy headquarters on a four-day goodwill visit in Manila. Headed by Lt. Col. Kefli, task group commander, the ships are the KDB Pejuang and KDB Seteria. The goodwill visit was highlighted by a courtesy call on Rear Admiral Simeon M. Alejandro, PN chief; sports events between PN team and Brunei crew, and a trip to Pagsanjan, Laguna. [by E.T. Suarez] [Photo Caption] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Apr 83 p 16]

CSO: 4200/553

FURTHER CHECK ON BORDER ROAD AFTER PNG COMPLAINT

BK231108 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0921 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Merauke, April 23 (ANTARA/ANA)--Indonesia and Papua New Guinea have agreed that they will recheck the road that cuts across the border line and readjust the diversion by satellite photo method of determining the accurate position next May 11.

This was one of the results reached at the end of joint technical subcommittee of the joint border committee meeting between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea in Merauke Friday.

The Indonesian delegation at the meeting, which started last Tuesday (April 19), was headed by Maj Gen Pranoto Asmoro (chairman of the National Survey and Mapping Coordination Agency, Bakosur Tanal) while the PNG side led by Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign and Trade Affairs Paulias Matane.

A joint press release was issued at the end of the meeting, containing the following recommendations:

1. A statement will be issued by the Indonesian authorities stating that the trans-Irian built by Indonesia) has cut across the international boundary. [paragraph as received]
2. Readjusting location of the road which has cut across the international boundary will be determined by satellite photo to be made on the date agreed upon by both sides.
3. If the road is found to have overshot, the part of the road that has cut across the border line will be closed under the joint supervision of the Indonesian and PNG authorities.
4. While checking survey is still underway the two delegations concur that the construction work of trans-Iran road be suspended as otherwise it might again cut across the border line.
5. More border markers will be erected along the road which pass the international boundary.

Aside from the joint survey and mapping of the international boundary, the meeting gave priority in discussing seriously the fact that the road being built by Indonesia had cut across the international boundary into the PNG territory.

The Indonesian delegation acknowledge the possibility of such a diversion because of lack of instruments and map in addition to the fact that the border markers were few in number.

However, the Indonesian delegation assured that the contractor of the Merauke-Oksobil trunk road of the Trans-Irian highway had undertaken the construction job with good will.

Last Thursday the Indonesian and PNG delegates to the meeting conducted an aerial inspection of the road construction area. Friday evening the PNG delegation returned to Port Moresby while the Indonesian delegation flew back to Jakarta via Jayapura.

CSO: 4260/576

CALL FOR VIGILANCE AGAINST FOREIGN ESPIONAGE

BK241509 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The Central Executive Council of the Indonesian Youth National Committee has stated that the 10 principles of the Bandung Conference should be upheld from generation to generation through the implementation of an independent and active Indonesian foreign policy aimed at serving the national interest.

In commemorating the 28th anniversary of the Bandung Conference today, the Central Executive Council of the Indonesian Youth National Committee expressed the belief that the Asian-African Conference and the 10 Bandung principles are proof that Indonesia stands as a vanguard in the struggle for the interests of the Third World.

The Central Executive Council of the Indonesian Youth National Committee also paid particular attention to growing Soviet espionage activities in numerous countries, particularly in the Southeast Asian region, as reported of late.

In this connection, the Central Executive Council of the Indonesian Youth National Committee has urged the government to immediately launch a thorough investigation and act expeditiously and firmly should such espionage activities take place in the Indonesian republican territory.

In concluding its press statement, which was issued today, the Central Executive Council of the Indonesian Youth National Committee reminded the government and public, especially the young generation, to enhance vigilance toward foreign espionage activities, regardless of origin, for the sake of safeguarding the sovereignty of the state and nation.

CSO: 4213/517

INDONESIA

REASONS FOR KAMPUCHEA-THAI BORDER TENSION VIEWED

BK070200 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Vietnamese offensive against Khmer Rouge troops in the Kampuchean-Thai border region, which began in the middle of last week, appears to be a logical consequence of Hanoi's unwillingness to hold an Indochina-ASEAN dialogue. Although Bangkok did not agree to an Indochina-ASEAN dialogue offered by Vietnam, Hanoi withdrew its offer before the foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries met in Bangkok on the weekend prior to the beginning of the Vietnamese offensive against the Khmer Rouge.

On the day following the Vietnamese offensive, namely last Thursday, the head of the Thai National Security Council, Prasong Sunsiri, said at a press conference in Bangkok that Thailand strongly condemned the Vietnamese attack on a settlement of Kampuchean refugees. He also said that the Vietnamese offensive was launched after the delivery of sophisticated new Soviet military equipment to Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

The statement by the head of the Thai National Security Council reflected Bangkok's belief that Vietnamese troops would soon violate the Kampuchean-Thai border. This belief was not without grounds. Five days after the beginning of the Vietnamese offensive against the Khmer Rouge, namely last Monday, reports from Bangkok said that Thailand had launched air attacks on Vietnamese positions along the Kampuchean-Thai border after Vietnamese troops pursued Khmer Rouge guerrillas into Thai territory west of the Kampuchean border. According to Thai military sources in Bangkok, the Vietnamese positions which were attacked by Thailand were located north of Phnum Chhat.

In connection with the tension on the Kampuchean border, two things should be kept in mind: Firstly, Soviet assurances to Thailand that Vietnamese troops would not cross the Kampuchean-Thai border and, secondly, Chinese assurances to Thailand that Beijing would not stand idly by if Vietnamese troops should launch an invasion of Thai territory.

The Vietnamese decision to launch a westward drive stems from its fear of China. Hanoi has repeatedly said that Vietnamese troops would be withdrawn from Kampuchea as soon as the Chinese threat has ended. Therefore, it is necessary to view the Chinese attitude in connection with the tense Kampuchean-Thai border situation.

CSO: 4213/517

INDONESIA

KAPITSA'S REMARKS SEEN AS WARNING TO ASEAN, SRV

BK221516 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Apr 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Kapitsa's Threat"]

[Text] Both Indonesia and Malaysia have given their reactions to the remarks by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa in Singapore last Thursday. Kapitsa's remarks, which carried a threatening tone, were aimed at the ASEAN stance on the Kampuchean problem. He said that the infrastructure of the countries in the Southeast Asian region would erode if ASEAN "continued its confrontation against Vietnam and its allies." In line with the remark, he also stated that Hanoi would supply arms to the subversive groups in Southeast Asia if ASEAN kept on supporting the anti-Vietnam coalition group headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar's reaction was that Indonesia wanted to find a peaceful political solution to the Kampuchean problem, but not through coercion, either direct or indirect. Meanwhile, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir stated that the Soviet warning to ASEAN was a mere pretext for dominating or securing a base in the Southeast Asian region. The Soviet Union issued a similar threat before its invasion of Afghanistan.

We do not know whether Kapitsa acted as Hanoi's mouthpiece, or as a Soviet official. If he acted as Hanoi's mouthpiece, it would be clearer to us that Hanoi will never slacken its pace in its current strategy on Kampuchea. In short, Kampuchea must remain under its control. If Kapitsa spoke as a Soviet official, it could mean that the current strategy adopted by Hanoi in Kampuchea was masterminded by Moscow. The Soviet Union has made Vietnam its pawn so as to help realize its objectives to expand its hegemony in Southeast Asia.

If such is the case, Hanoi itself should beware of Moscow's every "move." No assistance given by the Soviet Union is without strings, and the longer it is trapped in a prolonged war in Kampuchea, the more it will be dependent on Moscow.

Moreover, Vietnam has always longed for an independent communist country and its increasing dependence on the Soviet Union will only undermine its independence.

Is it not better for Hanoi to cooperate with its neighboring countries in Southeast Asia rather than allying itself with a big, yet distant country with a proven expansionist policy?

Kapitsa's remark should be considered as a warning of the possibility of the Soviets sowing discord among the ASEAN countries. Through its disinformation tactics, for instance, it might pit one country against another within ASEAN. Therefore, our efforts to cherish mutual understanding--the willingness to give and take--should be intensified, because we know that the seeds of prejudice and disharmony in thought and deeds, which may become a source of discord among ASEAN, remain plentiful.

This goes to the Soviet Union's advantage. So does the current tension in Southeast Asia due to the Kampuchean problem. Moscow will always add fuel to all this until its final goal is achieved. This is also a warning to Vietnam, if it still wants to uphold its independence and make its people's lives happy and prosperous.

CSO: 4213/517

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

HARMOKO ON ROLE OF PRESS--Information Minister Harmoko stated yesterday that Indonesia's press should follow the government policy intended to arouse the spirit of development among the people throughout the country. The press must implement development journalism, because that was decided by Indonesia's Press Council some time ago, he told newsmen after meeting President Suharto at Cendana here. Minister Harmoko said further that his ministry will prepare a directive to promote the press throughout Indonesia. While the press implements development journalism, the government will make facilities, such as printing and paper, available for the press. Mr Harmoko who reported to President Suharto about his new working programme added that the Ministry of Information is now preparing a National Information Center. The center will provide releases on all government activities, for example the activities of transmigration, tourism, cooperatives, and agriculture, said Mr Harmoko. "Senior officials of the Ministry of Information will be assigned to special desks, for example the economic desk or the political desk. They will answer questions raised by people and the press at any time," he added. [Text] [BK261403 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 22 Apr 83 p 1]

E. TIMOR REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS--The Revolutionary Front for the Independence of East Timor says two of its leaders are expected to visit Australia next month for talks with the ruling Labor Party and government officials. A statement issued in Lisbon said that the front felt the new Labor government to be more amenable to the demands of the (?Moluccan) people, whose cause the front defended. East Timor was annexed by Indonesia in 1975. [Text] [BK300910 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Apr 83]

CSO: 4200/576

FOREIGN LEADERS GREET SIHANOUK, SAMPHAN ON NATIONAL DAY

DPRK Leaders Greet Counterparts

BK191436 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 Apr 83

[Text] On the occasion of the eighth founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Kampuchea President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Democratic Kampuchea Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan separately received messages of warm greetings from President Kim Il-song of the DPRK and His Excellency Ho Tam, DPRK vice premier and minister of foreign affairs.

President Kim Il-song's message reads:

To Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea: On the occasion of the national day of Democratic Kampuchea, I, on behalf of the DPRK Government and the Korean people and in my own name, extend warm congratulations to you, Samdech, and, through you, to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] and the fraternal Kampuchean people.

At present the patriotic Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the CGDK, are struggling valiantly for the defense of their national sovereignty and the genuine liberation of their nation.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish you, Samdech, success in your patriotic mission and the Kampuchean people success in their just cause.

I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples will further strengthen and develop.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK
Pyongyang, 14 April 1983

Vice Premier Ho Tam's message reads:

To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, Democratic Kampuchea: I extend warm congratulations to you and wish you and the fraternal Kampuchean people greater

victories in your struggle for the complete liberation of Kampuchea and the defense of Kampuchea's sovereignty.

[Signed] Ho Tam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK
Pyongyang, 14 April 1983

Ziaul Haq Greetings

BK200725 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Apr 83

[Greetings message from Pakistani President Gen Ziaul Haq to Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk--date not given]

[Text] Your Excellency:

On the occasion of the national day of glorious Democratic Kampuchea, I am very happy to extend warm and sincere greetings to you and to the Democratic Kampuchean people.

I sincerely wish for and hope that the valiant and courageous patriotic forces of Democratic Kampuchea will soon win in their struggle to rid themselves of foreign military intervention in Kampuchea.

Availing myself of this auspicious occasion, I wish Your Excellency good health and a happy life and the Democratic Kampuchean people prosperity.

Please accept my highest regards.

Mojsov Greets Samphan

BK210405 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
20 Apr 83

[Message from Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov to Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs--date not given]

[Text] Your Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, Kampuchea:

On the occasion of Democratic Kampuchea's national day, I would like to express my sincere congratulations to Your Excellency and wish that the friendly Kampuchean people develop and prosper and that relations between Yugoslavia and Kampuchea further develop and expand. I am convinced that the Kampuchean people will certainly regain their independence and freedom.

Lazar Mojsov, foreign secretary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Mubarak Greets Sihanouk

BK220944 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
21 Apr 83

[Text] On the eighth founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, sent a congratulatory message to Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. The message reads:

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea,

Your Excellency,

On the occasion of Your Excellency's glorious founding anniversary, it gives me the greatest pleasure to express my sincere congratulations to Your Excellency. Please accept my best wishes for good health and happiness and may the friendly Kampuchean people make further progress and prosper.

With my highest consideration.

[Signed] Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt

On 17 April--our Democratic Kampuchea's national day--His Excellency (Hamed Abd ar-Razid), the president's head of protocol, came to our Democratic Kampuchean Embassy in Cairo, on behalf of President Muhammed Husni Mubarak, to express congratulations and warm wishes to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Sri Lanka President

BK251223 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
24 Apr 83

[National day greetings message from Sri Lankan President Jayewardene to Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Democratic Kampuchean Government and Kampuchean people--date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the government and people of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and in my own name, I extend warm greetings and best wishes to Your Excellency and the Kampuchean Government and people.

[Signed] Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

CSO: 4212/32

KAY:UCHEA

VODK REPORTS ON BATTLE ACTIONS AGAINST VIETNAMESE

Western Leach Battlefield

BK070650 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
6 Apr 83

[Excerpt] 1. After completely liberating 39 positions of the Vietnamese enemy in areas stretching from the Me Toek River to Stoeng Kach position, we continued to put pressure on the Vietnamese positions eastward from the Stoeng Kach position.

2. On 4 and 5 April we smashed and took control of four more positions of the Vietnamese enemy. They are the Stoeng Kach, Kbal Bei, Daeum Dong and Daeum Chek positions. The distance from Stoeng Kach position to Daeum Chek position is about 14 km. We are continuing to put pressure on the (Banteay Paet Sep) and Anlung Reap positions. Thus, the portion stretching from the Me Toek River to Daeum Chek position is 34 km long.

Attack at Mak Hoeun

BK081616 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
7 Apr 83

[Text] On 2 and 3 April our National Army and guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese position at Mak Hoeun, Mak-Hoeun-Nimit battlefield. We killed 18 Vietnamese soldiers; wounded 15 others; and destroyed an ammunition depot which was ablaze for 2 hours, seven barracks and an 82-mm mortar. Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people on the Mak Hoeun-Nimit battlefield!

Sot Nikom District

BK100932 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
9 Apr 83

[Text] Following our repeated attacks, which depleted the Vietnamese fighting force, cut supplies and transport routes and surrounded them with networks of mines and punji pitfalls, on 3 April, a Vietnamese company posted in Pongro commune, Sot Nikom District, Siem Reap Province, was forced to

abandon this position. We liberated and completely controlled this position. Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people in Sot Nikom District, Siem Reap Province!

Samlot SRV Position Overrun

BK110226 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
10 Apr 83

[Text] With our National Army and guerrillas regularly cutting off their transportation lines and wearing away their manpower, the Vietnamese aggressors have become seriously weakened and have lost many of their soldiers. On 6 April, no longer able to endure our guerrilla attacks, the Vietnamese aggressors were forced to abandon the Kon Phnum position in Samlot District, Battambang Province. We completely liberated and controlled this position.

Long live our valiant National Army, guerrillas and people of the Samlot battlefield!

More Attacks in Samlot

BK120300 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
11 Apr 83

[Text] Unable to tolerate the repeated guerrilla attacks by our National Army and guerrillas who cut off their communications and transport lines, encircled them with networks of landmines and punji stakes and inflicted daily losses on them, on 7 April the Vietnamese aggressors were compelled to withdraw from their company position at Anlung Puok on the Samlot battlefield.

We liberated and took full control of this position. On 8 April we continued to put pressure on the Vietnamese enemy in the position at O Reang Khen, destroying a part of the defense line of this position. We are continuing this attack.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people on the Samlot battlefield!

Further Action at Mak Hoeun

BK151309 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
14 Apr 83

[Text] On 10 April our army and guerrillas attacked two Vietnamese platoon positions which are parts of the defense line of the Mak Hoeun position on the Mak Hoeun-Nimit battlefield. In this attack, we killed 39 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, wounded 52 others, destroyed the 2 platoon positions and 40 trenches and seized a quantity of materiel. Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people on the Mak Hoeun-Nimit battlefield!

Kompong Som Rail Track Cut

BK160316 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
15 Apr 83

[Text] On 8 April, our National Army and guerrillas successfully cut rail-road track at 13 places, with a total length of 400 meters, near (Prek Tnoat) village, Kompong Som battlefield. Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people in Kompong Som battlefield!

Guerrillas Sink SRV Boat

BK160355 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
15 Apr 83

[Text] On 9 April, at 1300, our National Army and guerrillas ambushed a boat carrying 200 Vietnamese soldiers near (Kirivong Khang Kraom) village, north of Koh Kong town in Koh Kong Leu battlefield. The boat was completely destroyed and all the Vietnamese soldiers killed. Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people in the Koh Kong Leu battlefield!

SRV Casualties in Kampot

BK170831 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
16 Apr 83

[Text] On 2 April, our National Army and guerrillas ambushed and smashed a Vietnamese enemy company which attempted to open the road from Kaoh Sla to (Pring) village in Kaoh Sla District, Kampot Province. We killed four Vietnamese soldiers and wounded three others. One of them was killed and two others wounded when they stepped on our mines and punji stakes; the remaining ones fled, leaving their dead comrades on the battlefield. On 3 April, the Vietnamese came to recover their dead comrades' bodies. Two of them were wounded when they stepped on our mines. We seized 1 CKC rifle, an AR-15, 40 rounds of AK ammunition, 3 sacks of rice, 10 knives and axes and a quantity of various materiel. On 5 April, the Vietnamese attempted, once again, to open the road from Kaoh Sla to (Pring) village but were again smashed by our guerrillas. We killed 15 of them and wounded 12 others; the remaining fled back to Kaoh Sla position.

On 6 April, two more Vietnamese soldiers were killed when they stepped on our mines on their way to recover their dead comrades' bodies. We seized a machinegun, a B-40 rocket launcher, 11 AK's, 3 B-40 rockets, 950 rounds of AK ammunition, a Claymore mine, 25 AK loaders, 5 cartridge pouches, 10 canteens, 5 helmets, 6 hammocks, 10 sets of clothes, 15 rucksacks, a sack of rice and a quantity of various materiel. In sum, we killed or wounded 41 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and seized a B-40 rocket launcher, a machinegun, 11 AK's, a CKC, an AR-15, 3 B-40 rockets, 1,000 rounds of AK ammunition, a Claymore mine, 25 AK loaders, 5 cartridge pouches, 10 canteens, 5 helmets, 6 hammocks, 10 knives and axes, 10 sets of clothes, 15 rucksacks,

4 sacks of rice and a quantity of various materiel. Long live our valiant and courageous National Army and guerrillas in Kaoh Sla District, Kampot Province!

Hill 343 Position Attacked

BK170838 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Following our attack and control of the regimental position at Hill 343 on 15 April, on 16 April, at 0700, we swept the Vietnamese further down-hill and controlled a garrison east of the river right to the (Kut Russei River) position which is 4 km away from Hill 343. As results, we destroyed 6 battalion positions, 5 company positions and 30 platoon positions. We killed 140 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 168 others. We seized a 12.7-mm machinegun, a B-40 rocket launcher, 100 AK's, 4 B-41 rocket launchers, 3 M-79's, an 82-mm mortar, an AR-15, 100 handgrenades, 200 rounds of (?CENTO) ammunition, 30 82-mm mortar shells, 30 boxes of 12.7-mm machinegun ammunition, 60 boxes of AK ammunition, 50 rounds of M-79, 20 (?Ton) mines, 60 gas masks, 3 telephone receivers, 4,000 m of telephone wire, 50 pairs of sandals, 50 mosquito nets, 50 blankets, 5 sacks of rice, 100 spades, 30 bicycle tires, 30 belts, 30 helmets, a pair of binoculars and 100 rucksacks. We destroyed 3 B-40 rocket launchers, 107 AK's, 5 M-79's, 3 machine-guns, 3 60-mm mortars, 30 big trenches and 40 small ones, 3 ammunition depots, and a large quantity of materiel. On the same day at 1000, we smashed and completely controlled the (0 Thom) company position which forms the defense network of the (Kut Russei River) regimental position. We killed 35 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, including a company commander, and wounded 40 others. We seized 5 AK's, a B-40 rocket launcher, a B-41 rocket launcher, 3 boxes of AK ammunition, 10 B-40 rockets, 3 sacks of rice and 4 gas masks. We destroyed 31 AK's, an M-79, 15 trenches and a telephone receiver.

In sum, on 16 April, we smashed and controlled 42 Vietnamese enemy's positions in all including battalion, company and platoon positions; killed or wounded 383 Vietnamese soldiers including a company commander; destroyed 85 big and small trenches, 3 ammunition depots, and a large quantity of all types of weapons, ammunition and other materiel. We seized a lot of weapons, ammunition and materiel. Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people on the Koh Kong Leu battlefield!

Mongkolborei River Area

BK180222 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] On 15 April, we swept the Vietnamese enemy completely out of the areas between Phum Soeur and Phum Prey Khpos--a 10-km stretch along the Mongkolborei River. We completely liberated 24 villages--Phum Soeur, Boeng Kroch, Tuol Khnong, (Phnum Kandal), (Phnum Khang Kaeut), Svay Sar, (Tuol O Chek), (Khpoem Prahok), Ansaom Chek, (Bansar Sdak), Dambok Khnong, Anlok,

Ta Ni, Tuol Roka, Tuol Roka Khang Kaeut, (Khleang Lor), Sranal, Kandaol, Dangkao Pen, Andong Sandan, Tuol Prek, Mak Khloea, Kbal Thnal and Prey Khpos. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers.

On the same day, we continued to sweep the Vietnamese enemy out and liberated seven other villages, where we destroyed a battalion position in Phum Ieve and two company positions.

In summary, in the areas along the Mongkolborei River, Mongkolborei District, Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield, we liberated 31 villages and destroyed a Vietnamese battalion position and two company positions.

We are continuing to sweep the Vietnamese enemy out.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people on the Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield!

Siem Reap Province

BK180300 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
17 Apr 83

[Text] On 8 April, our army and guerrillas ambushed two Vietnamese platoons sallying out of Trapeang Run and Trapeang Reang in an attempt to rob our people at Phlov Thmei in Chikreng District of Siem Reap Province. We killed two Vietnamese soldiers, wounded three others and seized a quantity of weapons and war materiel. The survivors fled back to their positions but were pursued by our army and guerrillas. Thus, these two Vietnamese platoons fled from these positions. We completely liberated and controlled Trapeang Run and Trapeang Reang villages.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people in Chikreng District of Siem Reap Province!

Koh Kong Leu

BK200809 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Apr 83

[Text] On 17 April our National Army and guerrillas cut the Vietnamese transport lines west of Me Toek River around Hill 100 and 172 and attacked them at Hill 225 in Koh Kong Leu battlefield. The next morning, the Vietnamese came out of their position at Hill 309, bringing equipment with them to assist their comrades west of Me Toek River. We attacked and killed 23 of them and wounded 14 others; the remainder fled, taking with them their casualties. We attacked them again with our mines, killing 7 and wounding 10 others; the remaining soldiers fled and scattered everywhere.

As a result, we killed 30 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 24 others for a total of 54 casualties.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people of the Koh Kong Leu battlefield!

Rail Cut West of Kampot

BK210411 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
20 Apr 83

[Text] On 17 April, our National Army and guerrillas cut 50 meters of railroad track at Kaoh Toch, west of Kampot in Kompong Som battlefield. Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people of the Kompong Som battlefield!

Hill 145 Position Liberated

BK220919 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
21 Apr 83

[Text] On 14 April, our National Army and guerrillas disrupted Vietnamese communications and transport routes and launched artillery and infantry attacks on a Vietnamese company positioned on top of Hill 145 which is a part of the defense line of the Vietnamese battalion position at O Trav Chou on the Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield.

On 15 April, unable to tolerate our repeated attacks, the Vietnamese soldiers were compelled to withdraw from this position. We killed 8 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 11 others and seized a quantity of war materiel. We totally liberated and took control of this position on Hill 145.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people on the Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield!

SRV Attempt To Retake Base Fails

BK221031 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
21 Apr 83

[Text] On 7 April the Vietnamese aggressors sent a company of soldiers to attempt to retake from us Prasat Andet commune, Sot Nikom District, Siem Reap Province. At noon our National Army and guerrillas surrounded the Vietnamese soldiers mustered at (Samlaong) monastery, Phum (Samlaong) and Phum Thnal Bat. At 2200 these Vietnamese soldiers were routed and forced to retreat. We killed 9 of them, wounded 12 others and seized a quantity of materiel. Thus, we were able to defeat the Vietnamese enemy and defend our base.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people in Sot Nikom District of Siem Reap Province!

Chikreng District, Siem Reap

BK221140 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
21 Apr 83

[Text] Following repeated attacks by our National Army and guerrillas, on 1 April the Vietnamese aggressors were compelled to withdraw from three positions--Trav Bak, (Sen Bon) and (Pou Smach)--in Chikreng District, Siem Reap Province. We completely liberated and took control of these three Vietnamese positions.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people in Chikreng District, Siem Reap Province!

Thnal Dach, Siem Reap

BK230658 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
22 Apr 83

[Text] On 14 April our National Army and guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese company position at Thnal Dach on Route 6 on the Siem Reap battlefield. We killed 15 Vietnamese soldiers, including a platoon leader, and wounded 3 others. The survivors abandoned the position. We seized 4 AK's, an M-79, a Goryonov, a DK-82, a B-40, 1,500 rounds of AK ammunition, 13 AK magazines, 6 ammunition pouches, 8 RPD magazines, 7 M-79 grenades, 4 B-40 rockets, 18 60-mm mortar shells, 16 DK-82 rounds, 300 rounds of Goryonov ammunition and 16 hats. We destroyed an AK, 15 trenches and some other war materiel. We completely liberated and controlled this Vietnamese company position at Thnal Dach.

Long live our valiant National Army, guerrillas and people of the Siem Reap battlefield!

Sot Nikom District Fighting

BK251202 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
24 Apr 83

[Text] On 17 April, our National Army and guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese battalion position at Phum Pongro, Kantrong commune, Sot Nikom District, Siem Reap Province. After a 15-minute battle, we killed 21 Vietnamese soldiers, including 2 battalion commanders, a company commander and 5 platoon commanders, and wounded 45 others. The survivors fled from this position. We destroyed 5 AK's and a warehouse; and seized 8 AK's, 30 AK magazines, 4,530 rounds of AK ammunition, 10 handgrenades, 50 60-mm mortar shells, 5 mines with trigger devices, 41 rucksacks, 16 hammocks, 15 pairs of shoes, 20 helmets, 11 belts and a quantity of materiel.

Next morning, the Vietnamese soldiers were sent out to retrieve the bodies of their colleagues. They were attacked by our National Army and guerrillas who killed five of them and wounded eight others. The survivors fled.

In summary, we killed or wounded 79 enemy soldiers. Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people in Sot Nikom District of Siem Reap Province!

Sisophon-South of Route 5

BK29C932 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
28 Apr 83

[Text] On 21 April our National Army and guerrillas launched nibbling and artillery attacks on four Vietnamese platoon positions which are part of the defense line of the Vietnamese battalion position at O Da on the Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield. Unable to tolerate our attacks, the Vietnamese soldiers were compelled to withdraw from these positions, which we completely liberated and took control of.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people on the Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield!

CSO: 4212/32

KAMPUCHEA

VODK SCORES SRV TREATMENT OF OLD, SICK

BK030920 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
2 Apr 83

[**"News Commentary": "In Oudong District, Kompong Speu Province, the Vietnamese Enemy Forces Our People--Old, Young, Sick and Women Who Have Just Given Birth--To Build Fences Around Villages"**]

[Text] At present, the Vietnamese enemy is forcing our people--old, young, sick and women who have just given birth to babies--to build fences around villages and communes in Oudong District, Kompong Speu Province. Along with this, the Vietnamese enemy also forces people to buy number plates for houses costing 5 riel, identity cards for 150 riel, and Vietnamese citizen licenses costing between 10 and 13 riel.

During the past more than 4 years since they have occupied our Kampuchean territory, the Vietnamese have plundered and destroyed our people's property, crops and all kinds of implements over and over again. Now, our people have nothing left except their bodies; they are very poor and pitifully starving to death everywhere. As though this is not enough, these Vietnamese bandits have persisted in troubling our people--infringing upon their freedom, rights and spirit and daily life--and have used every means to oppress our people so that they do not have time or the chance to earn a living, and through this process, continue to further exterminate our Kampuchean people, old and young, male and female, until our Kampuchean race and nation disappear from the world.

However, our people are not idly watching and allowing the Vietnamese enemy to exterminate our Kampuchean race at will. With great anger, the Kampuchean people from everywhere and of all strata have been and are uniting one under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to struggle by every means to fight back vigorously and most courageously against the Vietnamese throughout the country and are determined to get the Vietnamese aggressors out of our territory.

CSO: 4212/32

KAMPUCHEA

MRS IENG THIRITH SENDS CONDOLENCES TO COLOMBIA

BK090958 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
9 Apr 83

[Message from Mrs Ieng Thirith, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross, to chairman of Colombian Red Cross--date not given]

[Text] Mr Chairman: I am deeply moved after hearing the tragic news that, recently, there was a natural disaster--earthquake--which occurred in the southern part of Colombia and caused the loss of many lives and injured many Colombian people.

Although the entire Kampuchean people are suffering the greatest hardship and sorrow, with 2.5 million people already dead because of the criminal and barbarous war of aggression and race extermination of the Vietnamese enemy, we still share your sorrow. On this very sad moment, on behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross and our entire people, I would like to share the sorrow of the families and relatives of all the victims and express the sympathy and noble solidarity of the entire Kampuchean people with the Colombian people.

In the firm belief that the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Democratic Kampuchean and the Colombian Red Cross will soon develop, please, Mr Chairman, accept my highest regards.

Mrs Ieng Thirith, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross

CSO: 4212/32

KAMPUCHEA

VONADK URGES INCREASED FIGHTING AT END OF DRY SEASON

BK021018 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2230 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Station editorial: "The Month of March Has Ended Victoriously, We Must Continue To Fight the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors To Score Even Greater Victories in the Month of April"]

[Text] The fifth dry season has already covered 6 months--October, November, December, January, February and March. There is only April to end the fifth dry season in 1983.

During the past 6 months of the fifth dry season, the Vietnamese enemy lost more control of the situation on the Kampuchean battlefield than during the fourth dry season. They are on the decline. Our Democratic Kampuchean National Army has developed to a significant degree. We mastered the situation by initiating guerrilla warfare and wearing down the Vietnamese enemy's troops. We also defeated two Vietnamese enemy operations in Pailin and in an area near Phnum Preah Vihear in a short period of time. We defeated five Vietnamese regiments in Pailin in a week. We defeated a Vietnamese regiment near Phnum Preah Vihear in one day. The Vietnamese enemy soldiers were routed and we inflicted many casualties on them.

The situation on the Kampuchean battlefield during the past 6 months clearly shows that the Vietnamese enemy's condition is declining to a significant degree. The number of their soldiers and their combat spirit are declining. There are more deserters and infighting because they dared not go fight on the battlefield. Lack of food is more serious with each and every passing day. Lack of medicine is also worse than before. More Vietnamese enemy communications lines were cut. The Vietnamese enemy have serious difficulty supplying their forces, especially their troops in the western region of Kampuchea. Vietnamese soldiers' despair is more serious with each passing day. Vietnamese military commanders have lost their control to issue orders to their soldiers on every battlefield in the country. They are confused and cannot organize their soldiers. Therefore, we note that the situation in this fifth 1983 dry season is developing in favor of our Kampuchea people and our National Army. The Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors' situation is worse than in the past years. In conformity with the good developments in the situation in March, as well as in the past 6 months of this fifth dry

season our National Army must continue to raise high the banners of national honor and love for the people. We must actively raise higher the banner of struggle in April 1983. We must continue to fight the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors on all battlefields--in the eastern, central and western parts of Kampuchea--in order to score the best victories at the end of this 1983 dry season. Through these victories, we will improve the situation of our struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors in 1983 rainy season.

Concurrently, our National Army--at the front and in rear--must always heighten their vigilance against all tricks of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and take all measures to seize control to resist and crush all their criminal maneuvers in accordance with the directives of the Supreme Command of our National Army.

CSO: 4212/32

KAMPUCHEA

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION REPORTS FOR 18-24 APR, 25 APR-1 MAY

Reporting Period 18-24 April

BK251045 [Editorial Report] Kampuchea media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 18-24 April:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0434 GMT on 18 April reports that in 1982, peasants throughout the country planted a total of more than 1.5 million hectares of rice, 151,000 hectares of subsidiary crops and 40,000 hectares of industrial crops, compared to 700,000 hectares of rice in 1979. SPK noted that in the rubber plantations of Kompong Cham Province, in addition to reclaiming 11,000 out of 60,000 hectares of old plantations, the workers plan to grow this crop on 80,000 more hectares. At present, throughout the country there are 78 vanguard villages and 676 vanguard solidarity groups, and in 1982 the state cited 8 others for exceeding the food production plan, according to SPK.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 24 April reports that by early April, over 14,000 hectares of land were tilled with the assistance of the Agriculture Ministry's tractors in Battambang, Takeo, Kompong Som, Prey Veng, Pursat, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kampot and Kompong Chhnang Provinces.

Svay Rieng Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 18 April reports that over 118,400 hectares of rice were planted in this province in 1982. By 8 March, peasants sold 18,100 metric tons of paddy to the state, which is 123 percent of plan.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 18 April reports that according to a report made at the meeting held 5-6 April to sum up 1982 achievements, peasants in Battambang Province planted over 304,000 hectares of rice and other crops--over 25,000 hectares more than that planted in 1981. They hauled in 660 metric tons of fish. They sold 53,000 metric tons of paddy--20 percent more than in 1981--to the state.

Kompong Speu Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1100 GMT on 18 April cites an official of the Kompong Speu provincial agriculture service as saying that during the 1982 rainy season, 67,500 hectares

of rice were planted despite the drought, and peasants sold over 7,000 metric tons of paddy to the state. During the current dry season, peasants planted 2,172 hectares of rice.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1427 GMT on 24 April reports that in the past rainy season the 15,906 solidarity groups carried out over 90 percent of the rice production plan of 140,000 hectares, with the cultivable area 38,725 hectares more than in 1981. SPK reports the province also planted 32,000 hectares of corn, 3,000 hectares of manioc, 1,200 hectares of potato, 7,660 hectares of beans, 4,170 hectares of soybeans, 3,370 hectares of haricot beans, 3,310 hectares of vegetables, 1,600 hectares of sesame, 5,500 hectares of tobacco, 350 hectares of cotton, 400 hectares of sugar cane and more than 200 hectares of jute. During the current season, peasants realized 73 percent of plan for growing 21,000 hectares of rice. The almost 200,000 head of cattle in the province have already been vaccinated against contagious diseases. Peasants also constructed 9 dams and repaired 20 dams and 2 watergates; dredged 2,400 meters of canals; installed 2 pumping stations capable of irrigating 8,100 hectares of land; and reclaimed 20,000 hectares of land. In forestry exploitation, SPK reports more than 4,600 cubic meters of logs, more than 3,000 cubic meters of processed wood and 160,000 pieces of bamboo were collected. The fish catch plan of 2,200 metric tons has been fulfilled by 140 percent, and the plan for growing rice in coming rainy season is 145,000 hectares.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 20 April reports that last rainy season, the peasants in Kompong Cham Province planted 91 percent of the 170,000 hectares target for all types of rice. In this dry season, the peasants planted 73 percent of the 21,000 hectares targeted for rice planting.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 22 April reports that during the 1982 rainy season peasants transplanted over 25,000 hectares of rice--111 percent of production plan, with a yield of 1.2 metric tons per hectare. They also transplanted 820 hectares of IR-36 rice; planted over 6,700 hectares of subsidiary crops and industrial crops; and reclaimed over 7,000 hectares of land. They raised tens of thousands of head of cattle and fowl and caught 505 metric tons of fish and almost 12 metric tons of freshwater crayfish. During the current dry season, peasants planted 31,000 hectares of dry-season rice, or over 99 percent of plan, and over 5,900 hectares of dry-season subsidiary crops.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 23 April reports that peasants borrowed 200 tons of seeds from the state and tilled 772 hectares of land for growing rice in the coming rainy season. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 23 April reports that over 25,700 hectares of dry-season rice were planted and that by early April over 3,900 hectares of dry-season rice were harvested.

Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0357 GMT on 24 April reports that last rainy season, peasants in Takeo Province planted 125,336 hectares of rice. This is 53,336 hectares more than that planted in 1981. In addition to rice,

they planted 7,210 hectares of subsidiary crops and raised almost 150,000 head of cattle and thousands of fowl. During the past year, the province's agricultural service provided various localities with 370 metric tons of seeds, 7,362 tons of chemical fertilizer, 13,170 liters of insecticide and 247 sprayers. Peasants repaired 18,567 meters of canals and a large number of dams and built two pumping stations capable of irrigating 7,253 hectares of land. Fishermen in the province caught 1,400 metric tons of fish and more than 4 metric tons of prawn.

Kompong Thom Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0410 GMT on 24 April reports that last rainy season, peasants in Kompong Thom Province planted 11,545 hectares of rice. During this dry season, they have planted 1,150 hectares of rice, 3,570 hectares of corn, 1,150 hectares of manioc, 870 hectares of potato, 1,645 hectares of vegetables, 1,270 hectares of beans and 50 hectares of sugar cane. They also reclaimed 14,200 hectares of cultivable land.

Kompong Som Municipality: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0357 GMT on 19 April reports that peasants in Kompong Som municipality are getting everything ready for the coming main rice production season. They plan to grow 16,500 hectares of rice, plant subsidiary crops on more than 1,450 hectares of land, catch 1,150 metric tons of fish and collect 1,200 cubic meters of firewood. In 1982, Kompong Som cultivated 14,300 hectares of rice, reclaimed 1,940 hectares of land and caught 820 metric tons of fish. Peasants raised 13,490 head of cattle and thousands of fowl.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1425 GMT on 19 April reports that by the end of March, peasants in Kampot Province had transplanted rice on more than 1,500 hectares of land; planted more than 2,210 hectares of corn, 1,400 hectares of potato, 2,850 hectares of beans, 740 hectares of sugar cane and 2,080 hectares of subsidiary crops; and sold more than 5,310 metric tons of paddy to the state. At present, Kompong Som has 84,380 head of cattle, 11,938 hogs and thousands of fowl.

Reporting Period 25 Apr-1 May

BK031209 [Editorial Report] Kampuchea media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 25 April-1 May:

National level: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0340 GMT on 1 May reports that during the first quarter of 1983, the Agriculture Ministry's veterinary service vaccinated almost 150,000 head of cattle and tens of thousands of hogs and fowl against various diseases. The report adds that at the same time throughout the country, over 1.4 million head of cattle and 480,000 hogs were raised compared to 1.3 million head of cattle raised in the corresponding period of 1982.

Kandal Province: According to a report by the radio at 0430 GMT on 25 April, between January and the end of March, Kandal Province veterinary service vaccinated 3,600 head of cattle against diarrhea and rinderpest, and cured 77 head of cattle suffering from diarrhea.

Battambang Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 25 April reports that more than 10,800 metric tons of paddy were sold to the state in this province. At 0430 GMT on 26 April the radio adds that in the first 3 months of this year, the veterinary service in Battambang Province vaccinated 27,290 cattle against various diseases such as foot-and-mouth, rinderpest and hemorrhagic septicemia. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1439 GMT on 26 April reports that by 20 April peasants in Battambang District had sold 28,500 metric tons of paddy to the state. The target of rice purchase from the peasants is 35,000 metric tons. On 1 May at 1100 GMT Phnom Penh Radio notes that in the last rainy season, peasants in Battambang Province planted more than 287,000 hectares of rice, 12,800 hectares of subsidiary crops and thousands of hectares of industrial crops. Moreover, fishermen in this province caught 6,600 metric tons of fish in 1982.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh Radio at 0430 GMT on 27 April says that between December 1982 and 18 April 1983 Kampot Province's trade service bought 5,800 metric tons of paddy from peasants. The radio at 0430 GMT on 28 April adds that peasants in Chuuk District of Kampot Province are preparing conditions for growing 26,500 hectares of rice in the coming rainy season. They have repaired 12,800 harrows and carts, restored 30 dams and reservoirs and deepened ditches totaling 2,500 meters long. They have also prepared 212,000 [as heard] metric tons of rice strains and 9 water pumps for the coming planting season.

Kratie Province: SPK at 0457 GMT on 27 April reports that 19,950 hectares of rice were planted in this province last year. Aside from rice, peasants planted 2,192 hectares of corn, 900 hectares of green bean, 400 hectares of peanuts, 1,000 hectares of beans, 290 hectares of sugar cane, 37 hectares of cotton and over 1,000 hectares of tobacco. Peasants also raised 28,900 head of buffalo and 25,600 head of oxen. They caught 900 metric tons of fish of which 80 metric tons were transformed into fermented fish and 10 other metric tons were turned into dried fish. They also produced 60,000 liters of sauce. The forestry service produced 5,000 cubic meters of planks for construction work, collected 200,000 pieces of bamboo, 100 cubic meters of firewood and 13 tons of charcoal. In 1983, Kratie Province plans to grow 20,050 hectares and rice, 2,300 hectares of corn, 400 hectares of peanuts, 930 hectares of beans, 1,000 hectares of tobacco, 350 hectares of sugar cane and 50 hectares of cotton.

Ratanakiri Province: Radio Phnom Penh at 0430 GMT on 28 April says in the last rainy season, peasants in Ratanakiri Province planted 14,200 hectares of rice and other subsidiary crops. This is 8 percent above plan. Peasants also reclaimed over 500 hectares of virgin land.

Takeo Province: The radio service at 0430 GMT on 28 April notes that by 13 April peasants in Kaoh Andet District of Takeo Province had sold almost 3,000 metric tons of rainy season rice to the state. This is 171 percent above plan. The service at 1100 GMT on 28 April adds that the province's agricultural service sent 40 tractors to help peasants till land. So far, 1,119 hectares of land in Sangkom Meanchey-Borei Chulasa have been tilled.

Kompong Chhnang Province: According to the radio at 1300 GMT on 28 April, Kompong Chhnang peasants by 15 April had harvested 2,810 metric tons of dry season rice with a yield of over 2 metric tons per hectare.

Preah Vihear Province: At 1300 GMT on 29 April the radio reports that in the last rainy season, peasants in Preah Vihear Province planted almost 14,000 hectares of rice. So far, peasants have sold more than 1,000 metric tons of paddy to the state, planted 700 hectares of subsidiary crops and raised 34,000 head of cattle and tens of thousands of hogs and fowl. The province plans to grow 14,000 hectares of rice and reclaim 500 hectares of land in the coming rainy season.

CSO: 4212/32

EDITORIAL LAUDS WORK OF SRV 'VOLUNTEERS'

BK281342 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Station editorial: "Our Firm Good Will and Solid Strength"]

[Text] According to a communique issued by SPK, on 2 May 1983 the Cuu Long Corps of the VPA, which is comprised of one infantry division and six brigades and their subordinate regiments, will be withdrawn from Kampuchea back to their fatherland. This gesture is proof of our concrete action taken in accordance with the spirit of the statement of the party-state summit conference of the three Indochinese countries.

This troop withdrawal once again attests to the firm advance of our Kampuchean revolution and to the solidity of the Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity. At the same time, it shows clearly that Vietnam's assistance to Kampuchea is most sincere and unselfish. It also attests to the good will of Kampuchea and Vietnam, which always want peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the settlement of regional problems through negotiations.

Out of the traditional solidarity between the two fraternal peoples, the Kampuchean and Vietnamese revolutionary armed forces have shared weal and woe and fought shoulder to shoulder against their common enemy for their respective independence and common revolution. In response to the sacred request of the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese volunteer forces joined with the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces in toppling the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique and crushing all perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists.

Pursuant to the spirit of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries, the PRK Government has requested that the Vietnamese volunteer forces stay on in Kampuchea in order to carry out their international duty in helping the Kampuchean people and army build and defend the country against interference by the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles and other reactionary forces. The presence in Kampuchea of the Vietnamese volunteer forces responds to the interests and earnest desire of the Kampuchean people and totally accords with all the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and UN Charter relating to the rights of all nations to help defend one another against aggression.

The past more than 4 years have been a very short period in the revolutionary annals of a nation. However, during this short period, all of us brought a new life to the Kampuchean fatherland. We have rebuilt our fatherland from scratch--from a miserable and complicated society and from heaps of ruins left behind by the Pol Pot-Leng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique. We have scored brilliant success in carrying out our revolutionary tasks in all fields: militarily, politically, economically, culturally, socially and in foreign affairs. We have succeeded in building firm revolutionary armed forces.

With the tremendous assistance and [words indistinct] of the heroic fraternal Vietnamese volunteers, our heroic revolutionary armed forces, together with our entire people, succeeded in our national construction work and combat by splendidly fulfilling the national defense tasks. The three categories of the revolutionary armed forces--regular, regional and militia forces--have grown both in terms of quantity and quality. With each passing day, our armed forces have become gradually capable of assuming responsibility of the national defense tasks. They have scored brilliant feats of arms. Many units have accomplished great feats and become fully capable of defending villages and communes. According to Lenin's immortal thought, a revolution may exist firmly if it knows how to defend itself. Our people have made every effort to assist the armed forces. They help to expose the enemy elements, attack the enemy and volunteer to let their children serve the revolutionary armed forces. It is with this spirit that we have been able to firmly strengthen and develop our three categories of the revolutionary armed forces for fulfilling the tasks of crushing the Pol Pot remnants and the other traitorous Khmers--Sihanouk and Son Sann--and defending the fatherland.

In the past year, we crushed more enemy elements than in the previous years. We launched operations against the enemy, thus frustrating its dry season and rainy season plans since the beginning. We caused the enemy heavy losses and threw it into a state of panic and despair. The clemency policy of our party and government and the better livelihood of our people, which is becoming more stable with each passing day, prompted a large number of misled persons to repent and return to live with the people in our new society. All of these revolutionary achievements constitute proof that clearly attests to the correct and wise lines and policies of the KPRP and to the powerful strength of our new regime. These achievements cannot be separated from the valuable assistance of the heroic Vietnamese people and volunteer forces.

As before, the people, army and land of Angkor express their most profound gratitude to the Vietnamese people who have sacrificed their children and husbands and to the heroic Vietnamese volunteers who have sacrificed their valuable flesh and blood in contributing to defending and building the Kampuchean fatherland.

During the past more than 4 years that they have carried out their international duty in Kampuchea, the heroic Vietnamese volunteer forces have left behind great feats and unforgettable profound sentiments of solidarity

in improving our people's living conditions and helping them build houses, schools and hospitals.

Taking into consideration the state of development of our armed forces and the stable conditions of our country, a part of the Vietnamese volunteer force is ending its international duty and returning to its fatherland. Our entire people and army will miss them and feel very sad at this separation. Our people and army pledge to increase internal unity; hold aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism; strengthen close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteers; learn from their model; consolidate the strategic alliance of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos; crush all perfidious maneuvers of enemies of all stripes; firmly defend the national independence and revolutionary achievements; and accelerate the cause of national construction.

However, if the withdrawal of a part of the Vietnamese volunteer force from Kampuchea is exploited to the detriment of Kampuchea's peace and security, the PRK Government will exchange views with the SRV Government in accordance with the spirit of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

In the past and at present, our only unswerving stand is to coexist in peace and with good cooperation with our neighboring countries. We want to remind the Thai authorities that, as the basic factor, we want peace and friendship as clearly defined in the statement of the party-state summit conference of the three Indochinese countries. This factor is really in accord with the interests of the peoples from both sides and the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. On the other hand, if Thailand and China continue to cause tension along the border, they must be responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

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KAMPUCHEA

VONADK REPORTS ON BATTLES, VIETNAMESE ACTIVITIES

Western Leach Battlefield

BK070642 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2230 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] 1. After completely liberating 31 positions of the Vietnamese enemy in areas stretching from the Me Toek River to Stoeng Kach position, we continued to apply pressure eastward.

2. On 5 and 6 April we smashed and took control of four more positions of the Vietnamese enemy. They are the Stoeng Kach, Kbal Bei, Daeum Dong and Daeum Chek positions. The distance from Stoeng Kach to Daeum Dong is 10 km. We are continuing to put strong pressure on the (Banteay Paet Sep) and Anlung Reap positions. Thus, the portion stretching from the Me Toek River to Daeum Chek position is 30 km long.

3. We destroyed 50 trucks of the Vietnamese enemy which were transporting ammunition of different types and sizes, rice and other materiel to these four positions. We also killed or wounded a large number of Vietnamese soldiers.

SRV Soldiers Use CBW

BK091128 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 1000 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Between 26 and 28 March, the Vietnamese aggressors dropped a large quantity of toxic chemicals in water sources in the Sisophon-south of Route 5 area, incapacitating a large number of inhabitants, including the aging, children and babies. More inhabitants have continued to suffer from this toxic chemical.

Like those in other areas throughout the country, our people in the Sisophon-south of Route 5 area nurture great indignation at and bitter grudge against this Vietnamese aggressors' crime of using toxic chemical weapons to exterminate the Kampuchean race in a systematic and planned manner. They pledge to unite as one with the National Army and guerrillas and rise up to attack and drive all Vietnamese aggressors out of our Kampuchean territory for the survival of their nation and race and themselves.

Khmer Soldiers Kill Two Vietnamese

**BK090854 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2230 GMT 8 Apr 83**

[Text] On 25 March two Khmer soldiers, who were forced by the Vietnamese enemy to serve them in Phnom Penh and were frustrated by Vietnamese enemy's search for official papers and travel prohibition, lobbed handgrenades, killing two Vietnamese soldiers who were guarding the Chrouy Changva bridge, and fled.

Success Near Tonle Sap

**BK131321 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2230 GMT 12 Apr 83**

[Text] On 5 April, we attacked Kompong Khleang and Kompong Phluk areas and swept the Vietnamese enemy from the area stretching from the eastern part of Tonle Sap Lake to Route 6. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed a large quantity of assorted weapons, an arms and ammunition depot--the explosion lasted for a day and night--and two rice warehouses.

In sum, we liberated and controlled the areas along the eastern part of the Tonle Sap Lake which stretch from Phum Kantoap in Siem Reap District to Phum Moat Khla in Stoung District of Kompong Thom Province. This stretch is about 40-50 km long.

This is an important transportation route that the Vietnamese enemy use in supplying the Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield. The Vietnamese enemy also use this area as a fishing zone. It has sent fish caught in this area to Vietnam or for export. Previously, the Vietnamese enemy banned our people from catching fish--not even with the use of small fish-hooks--in this area. However, the Vietnamese have now been driven out of this area by our National Army.

Mak Hoeun-Nimit Battlefield

**BK140613 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2230 GMT 13 Apr 83**

[Excerpt] The Mak Hoeun-Nimit battlefield: Between 7 and 10 April, we attacked enemy soldiers at Mak Hoeun position, killing 39, wounding 52, destroying 2 platoon positions and 40 trenches and seizing a quantity of materiel.

Vietnamese Flee Positions

BK160354 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] After we constantly attacked them and cut their transport lines, on 4 April, the Vietnamese enemy posted at (Phnum Koy), (Phnum Reang), and (Phnum Chumpung) positions, which form the defense network for the (Sala Krau) and (Kakaoh) positions, were forced to abandon the three positions. We continued to put pressure on the (Sala Krau) and (Kakaoh) positions by attacking them, cutting their transport lines and shelling them. On 10 April, the Vietnamese enemy was forced to abandon these two positions as well. We destroyed 10 military structures and killed or wounded 8 [as received] number of Vietnamese soldiers.

Vietnamese Abandon Hill 343

BK160343 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] After we cut their transport and communication lines for several days, on 15 April, at 1230, we launched an attack which lasted for 30 minutes, sweeping the Vietnamese out and completely controlling the summit of Hill 343, which is the Vietnamese enemy's regimental position. We are continuing to sweep the Vietnamese enemy further downhill. Tentative results: We seized four AK's, a (?CB) Grun, a machinegun, a telephone receiver, six gas masks, a box of handgrenades and a large number of hats and rucksacks. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers.

Vietnamese Plunder Paddy

BK210756 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2230 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] In Kompong Chhnang Province, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors plundered 35,000 bushels of our people's paddy. At the time they took the paddy away, they lied to our people that it was being taken away to Ponley market to be stored. However, on 10 April, they loaded the paddy on to trucks and took it to Vietnam.

Mongkolborei River Operation

BK231256 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2230 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] On 18 April, we swept the Vietnamese aggressors along the Mongkolborei River from Sangke Vea hamlet near Bavel up to Don Peou and Anlung Reang hamlets, a distance of 14 km, liberating and capturing three enemy positions, namely the platoon position in Kdol hamlet, the platoon position in Ta Hen hamlet and the battalion position in Don Peou hamlet. We liberated and took complete control of 11 hamlets, including Don Peou,

Ta Hen, Meanlak, Pongro Ti Muoy, Kdol Leu, Kdol Kraom, Thmei, Peam, Svay Chrum, Suon Sla and Sangke Vea hamlets. We killed or wounded 52 Vietnamese soldiers, seized an M-30 machinegun, 3 AK's, 6 AR-15's, an SKS, 20 AK magazines, 5 ammunition pouches, 3,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 10 rucksacks and some other materiel and destroyed a 60-mm mortar, an M-30 machinegun, 15 AK's, 8 B-40's, 4 M-79's, a telephone set, a C-25 field radio set, 35 barracks, 55 trenches, an ammunition depot, a war materiel warehouse, 2 bridges of 10 meters in length between Bavel and Ta Hen and other military equipment.

On 19 April, the Vietnamese aggressors mustered their troops to attack us on this battlefield in four columns. The first, made up of two companies coming out of Damanak Sala Dei Sar and Anlung Reang, tried to attack us from the west along the Mongkolborei River and was ambushed at Ta Kot hamlet. We set off a series of mine explosions, killing 10 and wounding 7 Vietnamese soldiers, while 10 other Vietnamese soldiers were killed when they ran away and stepped on our landmines. We destroyed 18 AK's, 3 B-40's, 2 B-41's and some other war materiel. The second column, consisting of a company, sallied out of Kamping Puoy and O Anlok, trying to attack us from the southeast. It was heading toward Ta Hen, but ran into our ambush, suffering three killed and six wounded. The company in the third column started from Bavel and Kompong Chhnang. It was ambushed at Sangke Vea hamlet by our forces which killed eight and wounded seven Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed some of their war materiel. The fourth column, consisting of two platoons sallying out of Ampil Pram Daeum, was intercepted east of Cheam hamlet; four of them were killed and six wounded. We destroyed two AK's, a B-40, an RPD rifle and some war materiel. The survivors of these four columns fled in panic.

On the same day, the Vietnamese aggressors used the remainder of their forces to attack us again in an attempt to retrieve the bodies of their dead comrades. Our counterattack and punji pitfalls killed two and wounded five of them. We seized two rucksacks, three pairs of shoes, three B-40 rockets and other war materiel such as ponchos and canteens.

In summary, we killed or wounded 120 Vietnamese soldiers, seized an M-30 machinegun, 3 AK's, 6 AR-15's, an SKS, 20 AK magazines, 5 ammunition pouches, 3,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 3 B-40 rockets and 12 rucksacks, and destroyed 35 AK's, 12 B-40's, 2 B-41's, an RPD rifle, a 60-mm mortar, an M-30 machinegun, an M-79 grenade launcher, a telephone set, a C-25 field radio set, 2 10-meter bridges and some other war materiel. We liberated and took control of three positions, including two platoon positions and a battalion position, and liberated and took control of 11 hamlets.

Samlot Battle Continues

BK231117 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2230 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Additional report from Samlot battlefield:

After we had smashed their first and third columns, the Vietnamese enemy soldiers assembled near Bor Lang. We again attacked them at Bor Lang with infantry and ringed them with artillery fire day and night, cut their transport lines and took control of water sources, which made them suffer greatly. While they were in this predicament, their comrades in Samlot position used artillery, including 60-mm and 80-mm mortars, DK 75, 120-mm mortars, and 105-mm and 130-mm cannons, in an attempt to assist their comrades. However, they could not do anything to us.

On 18 April and the following morning, the Vietnamese soldiers fled back to their Samlot position. We killed 48 enemy soldiers, and wounded 56 others. Eight bodies were left on the battlefield. In their retreat, 15 of them were killed and 13 others wounded from our attack and from having stepped on our mines. We destroyed 18 AK's, an M-30, 5 B-41 rocket launchers, 3 B-40 rocket launchers, a 60-mm mortar and seized a quantity of materiel.

In sum, 63 enemy soldiers were killed and 69 others wounded, totaling 132 casualties.

Note: From 5 April--the date when they attacked us--to 19 April--when we routed them and pushed them back--we killed 158 enemy soldiers and wounded 168 others for a total of 326 casualties. We seized and destroyed a large quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel. Over a regiment of enemy soldiers were routed and rendered useless.

Fighting Near Phnom Chat

BK251026 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia 2230 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] During the fierce and tough battle at the front, rear and flanks against the Vietnamese aggressors conducting the operation in the Phnom Chat-Prey Moan area of the northern Sisophon battlefield from 28 March to 7 April, one of the four Vietnamese regiments fell into our mine and punji fields, setting off hundreds of our landmines which killed or wounded many Vietnamese soldiers. As a result, we killed 168 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 113 others. We destroyed two tanks, a half-track pulling a 130-mm cannon, a 105-mm cannon, two DK-82 guns, three 12.7-mm machineguns, four 82-mm mortars, four 37-mm guns and four water trucks.

SRV Position in Pailin Liberated

BK251118 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2230 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] After liberating the Sala Krau and Kakaoh positions, our guerrillas continued to attack the Vietnamese aggressors at the Kon Phnum position in Pailin. No longer able to endure our guerrillas cutting their communications lines and shelling them nightly, on the evening of 17 April the Vietnamese aggressors completely withdrew from this Kon Phnum position.

We killed four Vietnamese soldiers whose bodies were left behind and wounded seven others. We seized 5 crates of AK ammunition, 10 crates of 12.7-mm machinegun ammunition, 25 82-mm mortar shells, 30 60-mm mortar shells and a sack of rice, and destroyed 4 AK's, 2 B-40's, 10 military buildings and some war materiel. We completely liberated and took control of this Kon Phnum company position.

SRV Sisophon Positions Raided

BK251221 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2230 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] On the night of 21 April, our guerrillas raided a Vietnamese company position between Kompong Lei and Khcheay hamlets in the Sisophon battlefield south of Route 5, which was part of the network defending the regiment position at Kompong Lei. After 30 minutes of fighting we completely liberated and controlled this position, killing 15 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and wounding 25 others; seizing an AK, a 12.7-mm machinegun, an M-79, 2,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 18 AK magazines, 7 backpacks, 17 helmets, 37 dong and some documents and photos; and destroying 15 AK's, a 60-mm mortar, 2 B-40's, 22 trenches, 4 military buildings, a telephone set and an ammunition depot, which continued to explode for 1 and 1/2 hours.

Immediately after we attacked this position, soldiers from the Phnum Preal position attempted to come to the rescue, but they were beaten back by our forces. We killed two of them and wounded another.

In summary, the enemy suffered 17 deaths and 26 injuries for a total of 43 casualties. In the face of this situation, the platoon position in Samsep hamlet abandoned the position on the same day. We thus liberated and gained control of this position as well.

SRV Soldiers Killed in Phnom Penh

BK291206 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2230 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] On 18 April two Khmer soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese aggressors at Tuol Kouk camp in Phnom Penh were riding bicycles to buy goods at the Phsa Thmei market. As they passed the railroad junction, they were stopped by the Vietnamese aggressors. They were furious at these Vietnamese beasts, and imbued with this anger, they threw handgrenades at the Vietnamese, killing two of them. The two Khmer soldiers then fled the scene.

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KAMPUCHEA

ROUNDUP OF VODK REPORTS ON BATTLE STATISTICS

January Battle Statistics

BK180535 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
17 Feb 83

[Text] Last January our comrades-in-arms of the Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Kratie and eastern region battlefields killed 15 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 5 others for a total of 20 Vietnamese casualties.

As a result of their effort to build a primitive weapons network, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 375,600 new punji stakes, dug 370 new punji pitfalls and set 300 new automatic bows and snares.

Long live our valiant National Army, guerrillas and people of the Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Kratie and eastern region battlefields!

Bakan-Pursat

BK201032 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Feb 83

[Text] Last January, our comrades-in-arms on the Bakan-Pursat battlefield killed 85 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 99 others for a total of 184 casualties.

As for the production of primitive weapons, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 185,000 new spikes, dug 210 new punji pitfalls and set 160 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people on the Bakan-Pursat battlefield!

Moung-Koah Kralar

BK210954 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
20 Feb 83

[Text] In January, our comrades-in-arms on the Moung-Koah Kralar battlefield killed 33 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 41 others for a total of 74

casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 200,000 punji stakes, dug 90 punji pitfalls and set 100 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people of the Moung-Koah Kralar battlefield!

Western Region January Figures

BK220434 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
21 Feb 83

[Text] In January, our comrades-in-arms on the western region battlefields killed 109 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 60 others for a total of 169 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 920,000 punji stakes, dug 170 punji pitfalls and set 180 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people of the western region battlefields!

Koh Kong-Kompong Som

BK090916 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
8 Mar 83

[Text] In February, our comrades-in-arms on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield killed 178 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 166 others for a total of 344 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 456,000 punji stakes and dug 480 punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people of the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield!

Western Leach Battle Report

BK100731 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
9 Mar 83

[Text] Last February, our comrades-in-arms on the western Leach battlefield killed 206 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 142 others for a total of 348 enemy casualties. In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 364,000 new punji stakes and dug 790 punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people on the western Leach battlefield!

Samlot Region

BK111528 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
10 Mar 83

[Text] In February, our comrades-in-arms on the Samlot battlefield killed 89 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 115 others for a total of 204 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 900,000 punji stakes, dug 950 punji pitfalls and set 500 automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people of the Samlot battlefield!

Pailin-Route 10

BK131449 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
11 Mar 83

[Text] Last February, our comrades-in-arms on the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield killed 154 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 207 others for a total of 361 enemy casualties. In the production of the primitive weapons, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 2.2 million punji stakes, dug 700 punji pitfalls and set 400 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people on the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield!

Sisophon-Bavel Battlefield

BK131445 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2230 GMT
12 Mar 83

[Text] Last February, our comrades-in-arms on the Sisophon-south of Route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel battlefield killed 187 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 206 others for a total of 393 enemy casualties. In the production of the primitive weapons, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 1,460,000 new punji stakes, dug 2,200 punji pitfalls and set 200 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people on the Sisophon-south of Route 5-Mongkolborei-Bavel battlefield!

Sisophon-North of Route 5

BK140743 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
13 Mar 83

[Text] Last February our comrades-in-arms on the Sisophon-north of Route 5-Thmar Puok-Phnum Srok-Preach Net Preah battlefield killed 100 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 81 others for a total of 181 enemy casualties. In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 436,000 new punji stakes, dug 460 punji pitfalls and set 260 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people on the Sisophon-north of Route 5-Thmar Puok-Phnum Srok-Preah Net Preah battlefield!

Oddar Meanchey

BK150632 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
14 Mar 83

[Text] Last February our comrades-in-arms of the Choam Khsan-Preah Vihear-Oddar Meanchey battlefield killed 22 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 27 others for a total of 49 enemy casualties. As part of their effort to build a primitive weapons system, they made and planted 197,000 new punji stakes, dug 650 new punji pitfalls and set 340 new automatic bows and snares.

Long live our valiant National Army, guerrillas and people of the Choam Khsan-Preah Vihear-Oddar Meanchey battlefield!

Siem Reap-Route 6

BK160844 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
15 Mar 83

[Text] Last February our comrades-in-arms on the Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield killed 95 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 154 others. As part of their effort to build a primitive weapons system, they made and planted 870,000 new punji stakes, dug 540 new punji pitfalls and set 350 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant National Army, guerrillas and people of the Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield!

Chhep-Thalabariyat

BK170430 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
16 Mar 83

[Text] In February, our comrades-in-arms of the Chhep-Thalabariyat battlefield killed 43 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 44 others for a total of 87 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 1,480,000 punji stakes, dug 460 punji pitfalls and set 250 automatic bows and snares.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people of the Chhep-Thalabariyat battlefield!

Central Region

BK191225 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 Mar 83

[Text] Last February our comrades-in-arms in the central region battlefield killed 27 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 38 others. As a result of their efforts to build a primitive weapons system, they made and planted 689,000 new punji stakes and dug 500 new punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant National Army, guerrillas and people of the central region battlefield!

Eastern Region

BK201249 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Mar 83

[Text] In February, our comrades-in-arms on the Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Kratie and eastern region battlefields killed 38 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 28 others for a total of 66 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 770,000 punji stakes, dug 300 punji pitfalls and set 250 automatic bows and snares.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people of the Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Kratie and eastern region battle-fields!

Southwest Region

BK210245 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
20 Mar 83

[Text] In February, our comrades-in-arms on the southwest region battle-fields killed 40 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 49 others for a total of 89 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 190,000 punji stakes, dug 700 punji pitfalls and set 290 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people of the southwest region battlefields!

Bakan-Pursat February Statistics

BK220957 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
21 Mar 83

[Text] In February our comrades-in-arms on the Bakan-Pursat battlefield killed 19 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 25 others for a total of 44 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our

comrades-in-arms made and planted 185,000 punji stakes, dug 210 punji pitfalls and set 160 automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people of the Bakan-Pursat battlefield!

Kompong Thom

BK230942 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
22 Mar 83

[Text] On 15 March our National Army and guerrillas dug a hole in Route 6 in an area located between Phum Kreul and Phum Bek Chan, Tang Kouk District, Kompong Thom Province. The hole is 2 meters deep and 2 square meters wide. The next morning, the Vietnamese aggressors who came out to inspect the road stepped on our landmine, suffering one killed. Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people in Tang Kouk District of Kompong Thom Province!

Western Region

BK241041 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
23 Mar 83

[Text] Last February, our comrades-in-arms on the western region battlefield killed four Vietnamese soldiers and wounded four others for a total of eight enemy casualties. In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 920,000 punji stakes, dug 170 punji pitfalls and set 180 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people of the western region battlefield!

Moung-Kaos Kralar

BK240000 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
23 Mar 83

[Text] Last February, our comrades-in-arms on the Moung-Kaos Kralar battlefield killed 38 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 39 others for a total of 77 enemy casualties. In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 200,000 new punji stakes, dug 90 punji pitfalls and set 100 automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people on the Moung-Kaos Kralar battlefield!

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KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

TUNISIAN DOCTOR VISITS--Dr (Robert Andre) of the Tunisian Medical Association for Kampuchea and his wife paid a visit to Democratic Kampuchea on 4 April. Upon their arrival, Dr (Robert Andre) and his wife were warmly greeted by cadres of the Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The same afternoon, Prof Thiounn Thioeunn, minister of public health and social affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, received the friendly Tunisian guests at an office of Democratic Kampuchea. Competent cadres of ministries and departments of Democratic Kampuchea concerned, including former Secretary of State for Telecommunications Chhorn Hay and his wife, attended the talks which proceeded in a most cordial and warm atmosphere of friendship. Afterwards, Dr Thiounn Thioeunn and his wife hosted a welcoming reception in honor of the friendly guests. During their stay in Democratic Kampuchea, (Robert Andre) and his wife visited a laboratory, a hospital, an artificial leg workshop, a monastery and a village, and handed over aid and artificial legs to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. After successfully completing their visit to Democratic Kampuchea, the friendly Tunisian guests returned home on 7 April. [Text] [BK110408 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Apr 83]

BANDITRY IN CENTRAL VIETNAM--According to reports from central Vietnam, incidents of insecurity happen regularly on provincial roads and trails. Following an upsurge in guerrilla ambushes against trucks, motorcycles and ground troops of the Le Duan authorities, the Le Duan gang, wary of these ambushes, have issued strict warnings against unescorted travels by individuals along these routes, charging that they have attempted to make secret contact with the guerrillas. The gang arrested and tortured these people and extorted money from them. At the same time it has set up groups of secret highwaymen in guerrilla disguise waiting to rob the people along these highways. This policy of the Le Duang gang has fanned the indignation of the people of central Vietnam, leading many of them to join hands with the guerrillas in the struggle against the Le Duan clique. [Text] [BK110510 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2230 GMT 10 Apr 83]

SRV TRUCK HITS MINE IN LAOS--At the end of the current dry season, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors sent more war equipment and materiel to their aggressor troops in Laos. One of the Vietnamese aggressors' trucks

reportedly hit a landmine set by the LNL guerrillas on the road leading from (Moung Mun) to (Pev), Sithandon District, Champassak Province. The truck and all the materiel on it burned up, while seven enemy elements on the truck were killed and three others were wounded. [Text] [BK120424 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2230 GMT 11 Apr 83]

JAPANESE GROUP SUPPORTS CGDK--The Japanese Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea held a meeting in Tokyo on 17 April in order to hear the report by a delegation of the committee which has just returned from a visit to Democratic Kampuchea and to express support for the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea. The meeting issued a statement pointing out that the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea has not only caused immense suffering to the Kampuchean people, but also poses a grave threat to peace in Southeast Asia and elsewhere throughout the world. The statement demanded that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people can exercise their right to decide their own destiny. The statement noted that the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has caused the situation in Kampuchea to develop in a direction favorable to the Kampuchean people's struggle. The Japanese committee called on the world to provide stronger support and humanitarian assistance to the Kampuchean people so as to help bring back peace to Kampuchea. [Text] [BK201235 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Apr 83]

SRV TROOPS ATTACK PEOPLE--On 13 March, the Vietnamese aggressors robbed inhabitants selling goods in Kampot market, Kampot Province. They burned down 100 houses and fired on the inhabitants, killing two and wounding five others. [Excerpt] [BK221034 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 Apr 83]

CSO: 4212/32

BRIEFS

GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIVITY--Here is a battle report from Laos: On 20 March the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] guerrillas planted 4,000 punji stakes in Kalum. On the same day, the Vietnamese soldiers moving eastward from (Preal) and at (O Bak) stepped on landmines set by the LNLF guerrillas suffering two killed and five wounded. On 21 and 22 March, LNLF guerrillas ambushed Vietnamese soldiers moving out of Kalum position, killing one and wounding three. Vietnamese soldiers moving from (Trapeang Kokaoh) to (Pev) stepped on landmines, suffering five killed and six wounded. Between 22 and 24 March, LNLF guerrillas set up 25,000 punji stakes and dug 100 punji pitfalls in Kalum. Vietnamese soldiers moving out of Kalum position stepped on landmines set up by LNLF guerrillas, suffering two killed and four wounded. On 25 and 26 March, LNLF guerrillas ambushed Vietnamese soldiers in an area between (Trapeang Kakaoh) to (Pev) and in an area between (Chikhun) to (Muong Mun), killing 6 enemy soldiers and wounding 11 others. In sum, the LNLF guerrillas killed or wounded 43 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. [Text] [BK090850 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Apr 83]

CSO: 4212/33

CASINO BAN ON MUSLIMS LIFTED

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Apr 83 p 12

[Text]

A FEDERAL government ban imposed last Friday stopping Malaysian Muslims from gambling in the Genting Highland casino has been lifted following a controversy over state and federal jurisdiction, officials said today.

Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad told reporters yesterday the decision to bar Muslims from entering the casino in Pahang could be made only by the state religious council and not the federal Finance Ministry.

The ministry issued the licence but the head of the state, the Sultan, presides over state religious affairs and is the only authority able to take decisions on religion.

"Since the casino is located in Pahang, it is the Sultan who makes the decision on the ban," Dr Mahathir said.

Pahang Mentri Besar Datuk Najib Abdul Razak had said over the weekend it was a religious matter and a final decision would be taken at next month's state religious council meeting presided over by the Sultan.

The ban, applied only to Malaysian Muslims, was initiated by the Prime Minister as part of a move to inculcate Islamic values in the country, Reuter reported.

Meanwhile, the New Straits Times reported that the Treasury had sent a directive to the Genting Highlands management to put up notices to prevent and discourage Muslims from

entering the casino.

Finance Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah said today the directive was issued before the end of March.

Datuk Najib had said on Saturday that there was no directive from the Treasury on the implementation of the ban.

However, Tengku Razaleigh said the enforcement of the ban and other religious affairs was a state matter.

It was, therefore, up to the states to work out the provisions under their Syariah law.

On whether Muslims would also be banned from race courses, Tengku Razaleigh said no decision has been taken.

"The ban would have to done in phases. We have to study the implications one by one and then consider it," he said.

CSO: 4200/572

GOVERNMENT EASES FOREIGN EXCHANGE RULES

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Apr 83 p 40

[Text]

THE Malaysian government yesterday announced the relaxation of foreign exchange regulations to speed up payments overseas and to ease controls on domestic borrowing by foreign companies.

With immediate effect, commercial banks can approve all payments to non-residents, without limit to the amount, by filling in a simple form.

Previously, banks could approve payments from \$5,000 to \$2 million, while having to refer larger amounts to the Controller of Foreign Exchange for approval.

All payments to residents in Israel and South Africa still have to be approved by the Controller.

To minimise formalities, "all reporting forms need to be completed and approved only for amounts exceeding \$10,000 as against \$5,000 previously," the Deputy Finance Minister Sabbaruddin Chik said.

There is no limit to domestic credit sought by a non-resident controlled company (NRCC) — on two conditions.

No ceiling on amount

Additional credit beyond the previous regulation must be used to expand existing production capacity in Malaysia or for installing manufacturing capacity for new products.

Under the old policy, NRCCs were allowed to borrow an amount equal

to the aggregate of their shareholders' funds and any foreign borrowing with a maturity of five years or longer.

An NRCC must still obtain prior approval to borrow more than \$500,000, but there is no ceiling on the amount to be borrowed.

Mr Sabbaruddin explained that the relaxation of the overseas payments approval system was not meant to encourage repatriated profits "but to make things easier. They (the NRCCs) can take out the money if they wish".

Cutting through the red tape aims to hasten business operations and foster better relations between the private and public sectors.

The relaxation of credit constraints for NRCCs is to "promote more rapid economic development by encouraging greater private initiative in productive investment," he said.

Easier credit access from domestic sources was expected to spur foreign investments to expand and diversify Malaysia's manufacturing base.

Mr Sabbaruddin added that these changes "reflect the government's desire to maintain confidence in the resilience of the national economy and the bright prospects for investment within Malaysia." — NST.

COMMENTARY URGES NO AUSTRALIAN AID FOR VIETNAM

BK291250 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, yesterday expressed Malaysia's strong opposition to any resumption of aid to Vietnam to the Australian foreign minister, Mr Bill Hayden. Malaysia is the fourth ASEAN nation after Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand to have told the visiting Australian foreign minister that the new Australian labor government's decision to resume economic aid to Vietnam was wrong.

Dr Mahathir expressed Malaysia's view that any resumption of aid would be interpreted by Hanoi and the world as an endorsement of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. As this view is clear and irrefutable, no Australian political leader has stated that Vietnam would not view any resumption of aid in this light. The fact remains that Vietnam would definitely view it as an endorsement of its military occupation of Kampuchea, an act of aggression that has been acknowledged as such by the current and previous Australian governments.

Why then is there this unseemly haste to restore economic aid in the face of such strong opposition from ASEAN? The new labor government in Canberra would do well to recall that the ASEAN nations did not protest too strongly when Australia, under the leadership of the Fraser government, decided to derecognize the Democratic Kampuchea government. Abhorrence for the Pol Pot regime with its grisly record of murder and terror was the feeling shared by all the ASEAN nations. But, direct economic aid to Vietnam is another matter altogether. Not only would this action condone Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea, it would also hinder the efforts of ASEAN and the United Nations to find a political solution to the problem.

The Australian Labor Party and the Bob Hawke administration have stated that the resumption of aid to Vietnam would help to wean Vietnam away from the Soviet Union. This view is also shared by the French government. But, do the Australian and the French governments seriously believe that the Vietnamese would abandon their tried and trusted friendship with the Russians and then (?embrace) them?

In numberal terms can the Australians and the French hope to match the US\$6 million a day aid that the Soviets are pouring into Vietnam? Again, it would certainly be instructive to study Vietnam's recent past where, despite the massive aid provided by China during the two Vietnam wars, the highly nationalistic leaders of Vietnam have today turned against their former benefactor and have even fought a war against China in January 1979. Do the French and the Australian governments seriously expect the Asian revolutionaries who run the Hanoi government to abandon the dream of an Indochina federation by the late Ho Chi Minh?

If it is the intention of these two governments to provide medical and humanitarian assistance, they should well ponder over the fact that food and medicines are in short supply in Vietnam precisely because these items are sent to the 200,000-man Vietnamese army of occupation in Kampuchea.

What would the reaction of the Australian labor government be if some of its economic aid is used to support Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea? The reasons against the resumption of economic aid are not just compelling. They could prove crucial to political development in the region. It is to be hoped that the long-term view is taken over this matter.

CSO: 4200/578

BRIEFS

COMMUNIST GUERRILLA CRACKDOWN--Sibu, Wed.--Security forces have launched their first military operation in Sarawak since 1973, security officials said yesterday. It is intended to push out more than 100 hard-core communist guerrillas from the jungles of the state. The officials said a 24-hour curfew has been imposed since Monday on villages along the Rajang River up to a hilly forest reserve in a 60,000 sq km area designated as the Rajang River Command (Rascom). More than 500 government troops are being deployed but no fighting has been reported so far, the officials said. The operation follows intelligence reports that the outlawed Sarawak Communist Organisation (SCO) has become active again and is recruiting Chinese schoolchildren and re-establishing contact with people in remote villages.--REUTER. [Text] [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 21 Apr 83 p 15]

NATIONAL ECONOMY CALLED STABLE--Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has described the nation's economy as stable. It has managed to sustain the growth rate despite the adverse effects of the international economic recession. The Malaysian ringgit has also strengthened against other major currencies. He was addressing delegates of the Renggam UMNO [United Malays National Organization] in Kulai, Johor, this morning. The prime minister urged Malaysians to take note of government policies that are aimed at promoting economic wellbeing and strengthening stability. The policies are aimed at the general prosperity of the nation and not just individuals. An awareness of what the government is doing will help strengthen the nation's moral fiber and integrity against overt and covert (?notions) from outside. He was referring to reports by the Western media to undermine Malaysia's efforts which have produced results in economic and development terms. The prime minister says the Western media is doing this partly because they are upset that Malaysia is now looking more toward the East. In view of this, Malaysians should not pay heed to what the Western media is saying. [Text] [BK290955 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Apr 83]

CSO: 4200/578

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

MULDOON TO VISIT AUSTRALIA--The New Zealand prime minister, Mr Muldoon, is to visit Canberra next month for talks with his Australian counterpart, Mr Hawke, on bilateral and regional issues. The 2-day visit will be Mr Muldoon's first to Australia since the new federal labor government took office. A Radio Australia reporter in Canberra says the talks are expected to cover French nuclear testing in the Pacific, the political situation in New Caledonia and recent changes of government in several small Pacific states. He says Mr Muldoon and Mr Hawke are also likely to discuss the closer economic relations agreement signed by both governments last month. [Text] [BK030018 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 2 May 83]

CSO: 4200/577

POSSIBLE LINK BETWEEN OPPOSITION GROUP, SUBVERSIVES IN BOHOL EXAMINED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 13 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Military authorities are now looking into the possible link between an opposition group and the subversives in the province of Bohol.

This was revealed yesterday by Maj. Jesus Magno, Bohol Provincial Commander in an interview with the VISAYAN HERALD.

Magno said that his command is now looking into the activities of a group of people in the province of Bohol who, he claims are vent to destroy the efforts of the government in the campaign against subversion in the province.

Magno claimed that printed materials in tabloid form are widely distributed in the province designed to condition the minds of people in the community against the present government.

The tabloid, he said is printed in both English and Visayan versions, suited for the intellectuals and the unschooled.

It pictures alleged abuses committed by the PC INP against the civilian population during military operations in the area.

These accusations are unfounded and baseless he pointed out.

"I admit that there are abuses committed by men under my command but record will show that these reported abuses are properly investigated," he claimed.

He said there were several soldiers who were already dismissed from the service for various offense. We do not tolerate abuses in the PC-INP rank," Magno emphasized.

The Bohol Provincial Commander during the interview tagged a Tagollaran lawyer as responsible in the distribution of the alleged subversive materials.

Although Magno said he has no knowledge on whether the lawyer is connected with any subversive organization, however, he claimed that the lawyer was seen in conferences with the PDP-LABAN group in Tagbilaran City.

Magno said the lawyer was seen conferring with opposition leader Ribomapil Holganza, senior secretary General of PDP-LABAN who is presently detained at the PC INP stockade here on charges of rebellion.

The lawyer he was referring to was a defeated Vice Mayoralty candidate in the 1980 local elections.

"I have not come across of any subversive activities of said lawyer however we are looking into the case to find out further their activities," he said.

Their activities, he pointed out tend to incite people to rise against the government.

Magno also denied reports that men in uniforms are involved in the killing of civilians in the province.

"That is not true" he declared. "There is no such killings in Bohol of farmers allegedly committed by the military" he pointed out.

"Of course we admit that there were killings in Bohol, but these killings are committed by the subversive elements," Magno clarified.

CSO: 4200/568

EDITORIAL CLAIMS GOVERNMENT AID TO HAMLETS INADEQUATE

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 10 Apr 83 p 2

[Editorial: "IBP on Hamleting"]

[Text] The Integrated Bar's commission on human rights and due process, on a visit here over the week, has stressed the importance of all-out government assistance to families of farmers and other barangay residents in forced groupings, more controversially called "hamlets," in many places of Region XI.

In fact, if the personal view of its chairman, former Supreme Court chief justice J.B.L. Reyes, could be taken as its own, the commission now thinks that government's failure to pride the basic necessities to occupants is what's basically wrong with hamlets.

"The most basic human right to life is being denied these hamlet occupants," Mr Reyes told newsmen in a press conference.

The former justice and his group, including IBP governor Siegfried Ordonez and Dionisio dela Serna, found many occupants surviving only on a diet of bananas and cassava which are becoming scarce on account of the long drought.

"But the hamlets can go on for as long as necessary, if the government will not neglect its responsibility of giving full assistance, (food, shelter, medicines, etc.) to the residents," Mr Reyes said.

It would seem from Mr Reyes' statement that the IBP, at least his commission, has softened its stand on the groupings, short of saying it now understands that hamleting, or whatever one calls it, is a necessary military strategy against the communist threat (that's why the military insists on maintaining, if not expanding, hamlet areas). The only condition for the commission is seeming acquiescence is for the government to provide for the welfare on account of the long drought.

The pronouncement should be appreciated by all concerned, specially the military. For it is an indication of the genuineness of the IBP's concern for the people is assured. It, too, should dismiss small to even overlook finer human rights points involved in the hamleting issue for as long as the welfare of the people is assured. It, too, should dismiss small talk that the

fuss over hamletting is just one of those manipulated by the opposition in order to embarrass the present regime. [para as published]

Such manifestation of sincerity of intention by the IBP, we believe, must be reciprocated by the government with its own. And nothing is more sincere a reciprocation in this case than the government listening to the IBP's call for full assistance to the hamlet occupants. For afterall, government was supposed to have done this from the very beginning.

CSO: 4200/567

PHILIPPINES

TRADE MINISTER REVEALS DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR LAOAG

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 Apr 83 p 8

[Article by Rosario A. Liquicia]

[Text] An industrial estate that will cater to export-oriented light industries will be set up in Laoag, Ilocos Norte. The project will be financed and managed by the state-owned National Development Co. (NDC).

Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin disclosed this Monday after discussions with provincial officials led by Gov. Ferdinand Marcos Jr.

The industrial estate, that will occupy 50-100 hectares, will be located near the Laoag airport, Ongpin said.

He added, NDC will finance the development of the industrial estate which is aimed at attracting investors to the northern capitol and at the same time provide entrepreneurs in the province with facilities that will help them in their occupations.

Investors who will set up factories within the estate will be entitled to incentives such as those provided by the Phividee Industrial Authority, operator of the industrial estate in Cagayan de Oro.

NDC, he said, will set up a new subsidiary to manage the proposed estate. There were still no cost estimates on the project.

The industrial estate has attracted its first investor in the person of Lucio Tan, headman of Fortune Tobacco and Asta Brewery, Ongpin disclosed.

Tan will set up an electronics factory costing about P20 million to turn out tape recorders, transistors, among others. The project will actually be an expansion of Tan's electronics project in Bulacan.

The plant's production will be exported to Contex Hongkong, Tan's joint venture partner in the electronics project.

CSO: 4200/570

PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE-AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM EXAMINED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Apr 83 p 14

[Article by Tony Pe. Rimando]

[Text] Pagadian City--By 1985, or two years from now, the Philippine-Australian Development Assistance Program (PADAP) will have poured P7.0 million in its various infrastructure projects in Zamboanga del Sur.

During its first phase of operation which started in late 1974 and ended in 1980, PADAP undertook a massive road-building project costing P380 million.

PADAP Director Toribio Quinilayo reported that the program has constructed a total of 360 kilometers of rural roads--180.65 kilometers of which were asphalted--and 29 bridges which linked at least 15 interior and coastal towns to the national highway.

PADAP public information officer Ernesto H. Mendoza said the new roads hastened the marketing of farm products of local rural inhabitants and helped improve the peace and order condition in the affected areas.

Quinilayo said PADAP's second phase covering 1980-85 expects to build over 300 kilometers of village roads and undertake various agricultural development projects designed to accelerate the life of the Muslim-Christian residents of Mindanao's biggest and most populous province.

Under its agricultural development venture, Quinilayo said, PADAP has put up a giant P45-million irrigation project in Sibuguey valley which is almost completed. It is designed to irrigate some 4,000 hectares of unproductive farmlands covering the western towns of Siay, Kabasalan, Malangas, Bayog, Buug, Imelda, Titay, and Ipil.

PADAP has also established a livestock farm at barangay Dao, this city, which has dispersed 63 Brahman bulls and 193 purebred cows. This resulted to 1,305 improved crossbred calves.

The program's buck loan program has also dispersed 70 Anglo-Nubian bucks which produced 1,020 improved breed of kids even as its poultry and breeding complex in Pagadian city has distributed 2,400 broilers, 58 hybrid cockerels and 26 swines.

In addition, Quinilayo said, PADAP's tree crop project has produced 233,980 seedlings of upper amazon hybrid of cacao and rubusta and excelsa coffee which were later distributed to local farmers for their intercropping ventures.

The PADAP's freshwater fisheries project established hatcheries in six towns which later produced 110,000 fingerlings and distributed to 545 farmers who had put up their own spring-fed fishponds.

CSO: 4200/573

GOV RIZAL SEES EDUCATION AS KEY TO MUSLIM PROBLEMS

Muslims in English 20 Apr 83 p 26

(cont)

MARA-
WI CITY
— Lanao
Sur Gov.
Ali Dimaporo, speak-
ing on the

Dimaporo role of
Muslims on the overall
Mindanao situation,
cited education as the
"ultimate solution" to
problems which had
their roots to the colo-
nial period.

Dimaporo, a member
of the cabinet execu-
tive committee, recal-
led it was the national
hero, Dr. Jose P. Rizal,
who singled out educa-
tion as the "catalyst"
in awakening Filipinos
to the real meaning of
independence in its
economic, social and
political sense.

The intransigence of
Rizal on education as
the key to independ-
ence sparked a contro-
versy between him and Andres Bonifacio
who was for armed re-
volution against Spain,
he said, but Filipinos
themselves sided with
Rizal by choosing him
as their national hero
after his martyrdom.

"Education is the
ultimate solution to

what remains of the
Mindanao conflict," he
stressed. "The solution
may take time to come,
but it is permanent
and lasting, as ulti-
mate solutions are."

Dimaporo said, the
country is "fortunate"
that its leader, Presi-
dent Marcos, has
poured all available re-
sources for education in
the Muslim south, a
feat which, he said, is
"unprecedented in the
civilized world."

Dimaporo, who is
also acting president of
Mindanao State Uni-
versity (MSU), said
education will even-
tually enable mis-
guided elements "to
see the light" and join
the folds of the law as,
in fact, legions of them
had already done so, he
observed.

Citing Prime Minis-
ter Cesar Virata as "an
excellent example of
how a technocrat — a
product of education —
is accepted by the peo-
ple as a leader," he
said, "there are also
many Viratas in Mu-
slim ranks and their all-
out education will
prove it."

PHILIPPINES

AQUINO'S RETURN, POLITICAL FUTURE SPECULATED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 14 Apr 83 p 4

[From the "Guided Missile" column by Danny M. Gonzales: "Aquino for Assemblyman?"]

[Text] The people have grown tired over reports that opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. is coming home. However, for whatever it is worth, the latest report this columnist has gathered from sources in Manila is to the effect that Aquino is reported coming home again. These sources are more reliable than the previous ones we had. And, who knows, this is no longer a false alarm.

June

And when is Ninoy coming home? Believe it or not, it will be sooner than you think. For our information is that he is coming back to the Philippines in the month of June. That's barely two months away. If this truly happens, this is going to be a big surprise. And you can expect big developments to follow.

For Assemblyman

Now, why,--all of a sudden--Ninoy is coming home? The talk is that he's going to run for assemblyman. The first time, he ran for post, won--but was unable to take his seat because, according to the opposition, he was cheated along with the other LABAN candidates. So, it's a case of Ninoy trying again. How about his fellow candidates? Will they also take the risk--again?

Elections This Year

If all these reports we're getting will come true, then--the denials of all KBLs notwithstanding--the elections for the members of the National Assembly will really be held any time this year.

No Arrest

I don't know what kind of arrangement is it possible that Ninoy will be coming home in order to run for assemblyman. Surely, the alleged cheating in the elections could be repeated. But the scenario showing a Ninoy Aquino inside a cell doing his campaign for assemblyman within it will not be repeated. In other words, Ninoy is coming home to run for assemblyman. Doing his campaign

freely like the rest of the candidates from one district to another. Which means that there will be no arrest effected when he sets foot on the land of his birth.

Stepping Stone

Is the assembly seat a stepping stone for Ninoy? Will he later become Prime Minister? Then, President? This new development is interesting to watch. For so many times in the past, we were disappointed. Aquino never came home. Is the latest news for real this time?

CSO: 4200/568

COLUMNIST SKEPTICAL ON KBL ACCREDITATION MOVE

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 16/17 Apr 83 p 4

{From the "Guided Missile" column by Danny M. Gonzales: "Party Accreditation"]

[Text] To politicians, especially belonging to the opposition groups, it was a big news. KBL--the party in power--has decided to agree to giving accreditation to all registered political parties. How decent of them--the KBL leaders! It was a gesture of sportsmanship. An indication that, for a change, they would be fair this time to their political foes. The KBL people are not that shameless, after all.

Fighting Chance

At a glance, this shows that parties opposed to the KBL will now have a fighting chance. Earlier, the plan was to accredit only the KBL and its twin brother, the NP. Which meant that while they will enjoy the advantages of being accredited, like having inspectors, the other parties will not. Even a small child, when told of the difference between being accredited and not accredited will know how one sided the situation is. Now--at least--the opposition parties have a semblance of a fair treatment.

Happy

Thus, most people--especially in the opposition--are happy about this latest political development. At last, some sense have gotten into the heads of the KBLs who simply love to put one over the others. They look magnanimous. They look like statesmen. At last, they're beginning to appreciate the meaning of fair play.

No Cause for Rejoicing

But alas, this is no cause for rejoicing yet. If anything, the decision simply shows that the KBL is trying to be fair. And this is where the opposition groups should cease in their jubilation. For politics is such a deceitful game. And, for the KBLs have shown themselves to be experts in the game. The unexpected decision could be a ploy. Even a master stroke to put the country's oppositionists in a state of false security.

Equal Footing

The accreditation bait, for this will now encourage many to participate in the elections, only means one thing superficially: other parties will now be on equal footing with the KBL. But is this really so? The answer is a big NO. The KBL will still be the favored party of those in the government: the civilian officials, the military men, and--especially--the people of the Comelec.

The Reforms

And considering that the opposition's demands for reforms have not been given due course yet, the fact remains that the KBL still enjoys a big advantage over the opposition parties. For example, we have a Comelec whose composition is appointed by the KBL top man. The dubious list of voters for each precinct still has to be dismantled, so to speak, in order to give way to a new and non-nonsense one.

A Litany

We can cite a litany of defects in our electoral process--if only to show how one sided are the elections in favor of the KBLs. To the opposition, here's word of caution. Don't be a fool. The uniform accreditation of all registered parties is a right to which all parties ought to enjoy. It's no extra favor coming from the KBL. On the other hand, it could be a bait to trap the opposition politically.

A Good Beginning

Anyway, whatever is the KBL motivation behind it, it's a good beginning. We can only hope that the move on their part would become a habit. That they would consider fair play and justice each time they think of the coming polls. A fighting chance. That's all the opposition is asking for. And, if the Americans have truly something to do with the election preparations then they should be sharp enough to determine if the party in power is sincerely trying to be fair, at last, or just putting up a stance of a clean and fair fighter.

CSO: 4200/568

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL CONDEMNS ACT OF POLITICAL SUPPRESSION

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 18 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Another PCO Victim"]

[Text] The most-dreaded monster, the Presidential Commitment Order or PCO, has taken another victim. He is a big man in the political Opposition, an incumbent mayor of a big city, no less than the sacred representative of the people.

The man arrested yesterday by the PCO--Cagayan de Oro City Mayor Aquilino Pimentel, Jr. The reason for his arrest--allegedly for committing acts inimical to the state.

Pimentel has espoused peaceful change in his talks, private and public. He has never encouraged violent change of the officials of government who no longer observed to be in their offices as representatives of the people.

Pimentel represents the most sober in the legitimate opposition group. Articulate and idealistic, he counts massive support with the people not only of his own city and region but with the rest of Mindanao and the Visayas. His image is national, he being a PDP-LABAN stalwart, among the few towering figures in the legitimate opposition left to carry on the political battle in our "democracy."

Pimentel is the most incarcerated political leader in the opposition. Yesterday's arrest may be his fourth imprisonment.

The public will be dumbfounded to learn of his arrest. It will not be hard for them to conclude that this is again another act of political suppression where the frightening PCO is used while the election is fast approaching.

The PCO monster has gobbled up another victim.

It is an atrocious act, to say the least.

It is a frontal attack against democracy, liberty, freedom and the most brazen bludgeon against the most sacred rights of the people of our country.

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION LEADERS CONDEMN ARREST OF MAYOR

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 18 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Opposition leaders in Central Visayas have expressed indignation on the arrest of Mayor Aquillino Pimentel of Cagayan de Oro City and condemned it as another blatant violation of human rights.

Pilipino Democratic Party--Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN) acting Deputy Secretary-General Danilo Gonzales said that the "development is very disturbing."

He said the arrest of mayor Pimentel follows a pattern of repression involving one party, the PDP-LABAN.

"I won't be surprised if other PDP-LABAN leaders will also be arrested soon," Gonzales pointed out, "In all likelihood, they will also face rebellion charges," he added.

Assemblyman Filemon Fernandez of Pusyon Bisaya on his part says that he was alarmed upon learning that Mayor Pimentel was arrested.

"There seems to be a pattern on the arrest of opposition leaders in the country," he said.

Fernandez urged all opposition leaders to be cautious in their actions in order not to give the military the chance to arrest them.

However, he said in trying to be cautious opposition leaders do not have to sacrifice their principles for which they are fighting for.

"This is a desperate move of the Marcos government to sow panic among opposition leaders," declared former congressman Antonio Cuenco, PDP-LABAN chairman in the Visayas.

Cuenco said "this repressive act has no place in a country which professes to be democratic."

This blatant violation of basic human rights is offensive to the sensibilities of the democratic loving filipinos, he declared.

Lawyer Migs Enriquez who was among those who were able to interview Pimentel in his detention cell said that "this foul and monstrous repressive act of the administration will only encourage people to go to the bills and to take the law into their own hands instead of seeking a peaceful alternative."

Pimentel was arrested yesterday on the strength of a Presidential Commitment Order (PCO). He is presently detained at the Metrodiscom headquarters. (LF)

CSO: 4200/568

PHILIPPINES

FORMER CONGRESSMAN ON OPPOSITION UNITY, COCONUT LEVY

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 13 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Former Congressman Antonio V. Cuenco yesterday described as fruitful the ongoing efforts by opposition leaders in the country to unite their groups in preparation for the coming Batasan elections.

Cuenco, however, declined to elaborate the fruitful results of the unification move of the opposition leaders of the country.

Cuenco interviewed by Radioman Vic Abangan over station DYLA said the opposition leaders purposely kept under wraps the details of the unification to prevent it from being scuttled by the administration leaders.

Cuenco who just arrived from Manila, expressed his strong objection to the reported plan of the administration to reimpose the 60 centavo coconut levy per kilo of copra.

According to Cuenco, the plan was bared to him by the secretary of a Batasan Pambansa member. He did not identify the source of his information.

Cuenco noted that the plan cropped up after the millgate price of copra rose to P2.40 per kilo. However, he stressed that the coconut farmers will suffer another slump in the copra price if the 60 centavo levy per kilo would be reimposed by the government.

At the same time, Cuenco revealed that lawyers of Ribomapil Holganza and five others accused of rebellion are set to file a formal motion for the disqualification of Brig. Gen. Hamilton Dimaya of the Judge Advocate General's Office as one of the prosecutors of the rebellion case.

Cuenco said this decision by the defense panel is a counter move of the court decision disqualifying Assemblymen Felimon Fernandez and Hilario Davide Jr to act as counsels of the accused.

CSO: 4200/569

BUSINESS COLUMNIST VIEWS CHINESE INTERESTS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 13 Apr 83 p 3

[From the "Business and Industry" column by Eddie R. Candionco: "Have the Chinese-Filipinos Melt to the Filipinos Way of Life?"]

[Text] The Chinese and the Chinese-Filipinos contribution to what the Philippines is today have roots in the early 1500s, when Chinese traders came to trade with the natives. The Chinese who migrated and took citizenship in this country did so to find a more favorable economic climate in which to continue being themselves. The Chinese brought to the Philippines the popularity of Chinese cuisine which has given delights to the palate.

However, majority of Chinese-Filipinos did not melt to the Philippines way of life. They have kept their language and culture. And they are determined to exercise their freedom to be bilingual and bicultural, including their schools. Business and industry in this country was cultivated by the hard work and sweat of the early Chinese entrepreneurs, who worked more than 12 hours a day.

In their quest for control of business and industry, the Chinese and Chinese-Filipinos were able to gain control of every economic aspect of this country, even government officials. True, they are naturalized Filipinos or Filipinos by choice, but they are Chinese first. Ask any Chinese-Filipino, and just look around you.

The records at the Registration Commission and the different Registry of Deeds in every city and province of the country showed that 80% of commercial and industrial properties are registered under the name of Chinese descent. And the same with business establishments. And this has never been true than in Cebu City itself wherein in the downtown area (Magallanes, Manalili, Progreso, F. Gonzales, Plaridel, etc.) the business is controlled by Chinese and Chinese-Filipinos.

This column would like to offer a message to the Chinese and Chinese-Filipinos in this country. Now that you are in control of our land and economy, including not a few of our national and local leaders, treat it reverently. Cherish all life in this country, even if this is only your second country. Love the Philippines as we Filipinos loved it, so that the generations to come may have a livable Philippines to call their own. This will be your lasting contribution to the Philippines and to the Filipino people.

PHILIPPINES

LABOR MINISTER URGES DEREGULATION OF ECONOMY

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Apr 83 pp 1, 10

[Text] Labor and Employment Minister Blas F. Ople called yesterday for the deregulation of the Philippine economy and the abolition of "the fetters that deter new investment, jobs, and incomes."

"The central duty of government is to help release rather than hamper private initiative, especially in the countryside," Ople stated, adding he would file in the Batasan shortly a resolution that would redefine the government's attitude toward business and industry.

Speaking at the 55th commencement exercises of the Far Eastern University, Ople said that the time has come to reexamine "our own policies to see whether they help release or help suppress human initiative and energies."

Ople was also conferred an honorary doctorate degree, honoris causa.

In his address, Ople said that he felt that "we have, in our zeal for regulation, just about succeeded in restricting the climate for human achievement."

This is one objective of the review of the economic policies that is now going on, he said, stressing that the review would be aimed at enabling graduates realize their fullest human potentials through achievement.

"It is my intention to file in the Batasang Pambansa a major resolution that will redefine the government's attitudes toward business and industry which, after all, provide the jobs and incomes for our exploding population and labor force," Ople said.

"The one major limitation I would insist upon is that in employment, the terms and conditions of work must meet the minimum standards of human dignity and Christian social morality," he continued.

"We must unfetter ourselves to become a nation of achievers," he emphasized.

CSO: 4200/569

EXPORT PRICES INCREASING TRADE MINISTER REPORTS

Manila Bulletin TODAY in English 17 Apr 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] Minister of Trade Roberto Ongpin reported yesterday increased commodity prices in the world market particularly for copper and coconut oil, reflecting a world economic turn-around.

"There is now a strong improvement in the world economy led by the United States," he said.

With such a development, he said, the improvements gained in foreign exchange income in the first quarter can be expected to continue for the rest of the year.

The price of copper today stands at 77 US cents a pound as against 1982's 60 cents. Coconut oil, which hit a low of 18 cents last year, is now sold at 26 to 27 cents.

Ongpin gave his assessment to the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan central committee as well as the Executive Committee and the Cabinet.

He said that a number of measures are already in place that should lead to an overall improvement of the economy and a corollary increase in government revenue.

Ongpin cited the three per cent ad valorem tax on imports and the advance payment of import taxes, which would combine to general additional revenue while holding down dollar outflow.

He also cited President Marcos' instruction to government offices to slash importations, hold down foreign borrowing, and cut expenses abroad in order to conserve foreign exchange.

He said another encouraging sign is the inflation rate of 6.65 percent for February, the lowest in almost five years.

Ongpin said that the problems of the past three years were an offshoot of the world recession.

"We have had a depression such as we have not seen since the 1930's," he said. "With the improvement of commodity prices which will definitely follow with

the improvement of the world economy, there will also be improvements in our foreign exchange income."

One big problem last year was the great drop in commodity prices, averaging about 23 percent--affecting principal exports such as coconut oil, copper, and others, Ongpin said.

He said that the country had a trade deficit of \$2.8 billion in 1982, exports of slightly more than \$5 billion as against imports of close to \$8 billion--and a balance-of-payments deficit of over \$1 billion.

The global upturn, he said, would mean that the domestic economy would pick up, thus allowing government planners to proceed on the bases of improved conditions instead of continued hardships.

CSO: 4200/569

PHILIPPINES

PRESIDENT RESERVES APPROVAL OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS OVER P2 MILLION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Apr 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] President Marcos directed yesterday that all contracts over P2 million awarded by any government agency or corporation through public bidding must be coursed through his office for approval.

He warned government officials against entering into bit contracts unilaterally.

He ordered Minister of Local Government Jose Rono to report to him at once on violations of his earlier instruction stopping local governments from unilaterally entering into contracts of P2 million or over.

Such contracts, entered into without presidential approval, "are null and void and have no force and effect," he declared. His earlier order was contained in Letter of Instructions No 620 issued October, 1977.

Meanwhile, the President said all Philippine Centers in America--New York, San Francisco, and Honolulu--would be under the management of the Philippine-United States Business Development Council headed by Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez.

Up to now, the consul general in each of these cities manages the center.

Appropriations for the operations of these centers would now be transferred to the budget of the PCMB-US to pay for operational requirements.

The Philippine Centers promote Philippine cultural heritage, expand markets for Philippine products in the US, and help project the country's image.

Former Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines Toshio Iwabe, acting as the personal emissary of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, conveyed to Mr Marcos yesterday Nakasone's desire to establish friendship with Southeast Asian countries.

He said the prime minister would like "to place that friendship on the same footing with that of the United States."

The President and the ambassador recalled how the latter narrowly escaped death in October, 1972, when he was encircled by rebels at the Mindanao State University in Marawi.

he recalled that the President saved his life by sending a special armored unit to rescue the ambassador.

The President said he welcomed Nakasone's effort to establish new thrusts in Japan's relations with Asean countries and his desire to set up a personal level of contact with leaders of Asean and Asia.

In another development, the President ordered the inclusion of the Tondo Fore-shore Dagat-Dagatan project in the urban land reform zone scheme to speed up development of the area.

It was inadvertently left out in the previous declaration as an area for priority development.

He named the First Lady, Minister of Human Settlements Imelda R. Marcos, to head the newly created Dagat-Dagatan coordinating committee, which is charged with making the project viable.

ISD: 4200/573

EDITORIAL ON APPLICATION OF PRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT ORDERS

HK260205 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Apr 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Duration of a Conflict"]

[Text] The issue of the continued detention of persons arrested under Presidential Commitment Orders [PCO's] is tied up with the power of the president to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and necessarily with his perception of the existence of an emergency.

The ruling of the Supreme Court in the habeas corpus case filed by Mrs. Josefina Garcia-Padilla in behalf of her son and 19 others affirms the power of the president to suspend the privilege of the writ in certain areas and with regard to persons charged with offenses against the national security. The suspension of the privilege has continued despite the lifting of martial law for the reason that there is insurgency in some parts of the country. That is borne out by contemporary events.

In effect, the majority of the court reasons out that if there is an emergency in some areas of the country justifying the continued suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, the validity of Presidential Commitment Orders--orders to arrest and detain suspected violators of such crimes as rebellion and subversion--is beyond question.

Relevant to the issues resolved by the court, though not from the legal perspective, is the duration of the situation that gives rise to the suspension of the privilege of the writ and to PCO's. It has been more than a decade since martial law was promulgated and more than two years since it was lifted. The time that has elapsed and the conditions in some places that have necessitated PCO's suggest the intractability of the problem.

Many people of this nation have been looking to the day when no habeas corpus petitions of this type are brought before the court, when the conflict that has been draining our resources and eroding our national unity is brought to an end. We have to give more thought to the realization of that objective.

CSO: 4201/571

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL ADVISES OPPOSITION TO AVOID COMMUNISTS

HK251530 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 25 Apr 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Opposition Must Revitalize Ranks"]

[Text] Local political parties, particularly opposition groups, have much to learn from the case of Mayor Aquilino Pimentel Jr. of Cagayan de Oro City.

The most important lesson is to keep away from various communists, from organizations whose primary aim is to infiltrate legitimate political, social, economic and labor organizations and to convert them eventually to the thinking of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. The thinking of the CPP and its military arm, the New People's Army, is geared toward the overthrow of the government and its replacement by a communist regime.

In the past, the legitimate political parties always coddled subversives. The purpose was to win their support in local and national elections. The Nacionalistas and Liberals of pre-martial law days were accused time and again of "playing footsie" with the communists, especially those in Central Luzon.

There was good reason and there still is good reason why political organizations seek the support of the communists. For one, the CPP is perhaps the most disciplined and unified organization in the country. Its members submit to the iron-hand directives of the party Politburo and its chiefs. All are dedicated to toppling constituted government through fair means or foul, mostly foul, and killing a dozen persons would not bother their conscience if by doing so it would bring them that much closer to their goal.

The opposition today is seriously fragmented. Leaders of the different opposition groups believe that only they can bring an end to the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) of Mr. Marcos. It is bad enough that they cannot reach agreement on whom to choose as their overall leader. It is tragic that they have taken into their fold under a so-called "united front" certain organizations about whose background they are not aware.

Legitimate political organizations, as in the case of those who supported Mayor Pimentel, must understand one thing. Communists enter into a "united front" with legitimate groups to win for themselves legitimacy. As in all countries where they formed "united fronts," composed of fragmented groups always squabbling with each other, the communists assumed power by gradually destroying the fragments one by one.

The Nacionalistas, Liberals, Pusyon Bisaya and the Mindanao Alliance which has been renamed the Pilipino Democratic Party, would do well to keep their ranks cleansed of potential subversives who would be only too happy to denounce the party men at the right time to boost the stock of the overall communist drive.

If the opposition groups would work effectively, they should recall the great sacrifice made by the late Sen. Jose P. Laurel in favor of Ramon Magsaysay. By giving way to Magsaysay for president, Laurel showed an example of statesmanship which eventually led to the victory of Magsaysay and the Nacionalistas in the 1953 presidential election.

Here may be the answer to the opposition's future in 1984. Certainly, the future of this country would be dark indeed if it lay with the communists.

CSO: 4200/575

PHILIPPINES

'TIMES JOURNAL' COMMENTS ON SOVIET SPY ACTIVITIES IN ASIA

HK251534 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 25 Apr 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Spies at Work?"]

[Text] There is reason to be seriously concerned over increased Soviet spy activities worldwide and specially in this part of the globe.

Espionage work by the Soviets in Southeast Asia gives credence to the words of the late General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur who said that the war for the control of the world by communism would be fought in Asia and not in Europe.

Thailand has taken the lead to determine whether Soviet spies are working in Bangkok under diplomatic cover. Other capitals of member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) had no comment to make for the present but it is obvious that the matter is not being taken lightly. A report in the latest issue of ASIAWEEK says that Soviet KGB agents had been assigned to Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Jakarta, Indonesia; New Delhi, India; and Manila.

Filipino and American veterans of the last war will recall that Japan had a network of spies operating all over Southeast Asia and the Indochinese peninsula before she actually launched the Greater East Asia War on Dec. 8, 1941. Most of these spies operated in the Philippines as halo-halo store owners or were in the field selling the well-liked Japanese product known as "apsa."

With the Japanese occupation forces entrenched here, these Japanese store owners and dealers re-appeared as officers in the Japanese intelligence service, some holding the rank of colonel.

The Philippines, as well as other member states of ASEAN, should take a cue from the Japanese experience. Certainly, the Soviets have vastly improved on the espionage system and we would look like amateurs compared to them and their sophisticated techniques.

CSO: 4200/371

POLICE CHIEF ON SOLVING MINDANAO PROBLEMS

HR280537 Davao City SAN PEDRO EXPRESS in English 14-20 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] Davao City, 14 Apr--Despite the deployment of about 3,500 soldiers in southern Mindanao to counter growing armed threat from the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army], the leadership of Armed Forces of the Philippines does not think that military offensive is the ultimate solution to subversion.

Addressing a multi-sectoral meeting of the Rotary Club of Sta. Ana Saturday, April 9, PC [Philippine Constabulary] regional commander Col. Dionisio Tan-Gatue, Jr. said that "more pressing than anything else, improved administration of justice and sustained economic reforms" are needed to contain, if not eliminate, the CPP-NPA influence.

Present during the meeting are Torarians from Sta. Ana headed by its president Pedro Durano, United States consul Robert Eaton, an ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL correspondent and members of the local media.

Upon his assumption as RECOM XI commander in October last year, Tan-Gatue noted immediately the rising threat of the CPP-NPA especially in Davao del Norte towns where ambuscades, extortion, and mass base organization by CPP party members were very apparent. These activities led the PC regional chief to request SOUTHCOTM commander Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro for a battalion of Marines. But it was not until the early part of this year that actual arrival of additional forces came about in the midst of a tightened tempo of violence in the countryside.

With the present strength of three marine battalions, one battalion of army rangers and two PC battalions, the colonel said that the situation in Davao del Norte is now stabilized. "Now is the best time for the local governments to come in and assert and perform their duties to the civilians in terms of increased public services; the military cannot solve the problem alone, we need and the republic needs the civilians," Tan-Gatue said.

In reply to a question from this writer, the RECOM XI chief believes that the presence of multinationals in southern Mindanao has substantially improved the economic lot of the people. "I have observed that people employed by the big banana and pineapple plantations are much better off

than those outside of the area," the colonel said, citing the various housing and educational assistance being extended to the families of these laborers.

Explaining the possibility of labor groups and student organizations being used as CPP fronts, Col. Tan-Gatue observed the marked increase of professio-agitators within the labor and student ranks. In many instances, grievances aired during student demonstrations and labor strikes are not legitimate issues. The colonel however urged businessmen and managers to hold frequent dialogue with their employees and provide everything that is due to labor by way of strict compliance with labor laws.

CSO: 4200/575

'PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM' ON ARMY BODY COUNT SYNDROME

HK280543 Davao City PE/ "S DAILY FORUM in English 16 Apr 83 pp 2, 7

[("Window Shopping" by Aurelio A. Pena: "'Body Count Syndrome' Among Military Units Is Dangerous"]

[Text] In their quest for more impressive field accomplishments, the military right now seems to be suffering from an ailment called "body count syndrome."

This should not be the case especially now in their current aim to win the hearts and minds of the people in Davao and elsewhere in the region.

In all these anti-communist propaganda moves they had been making these past weeks, military operatives in the field seem to be more concerned with the number of NPA [New People's Army] rebels or sympathizers they either kill, capture or "return to the folds of the government."

Being so concerned with NPA headcount, constabulary and army troops run the risks of even killing civilians in crossfire during encounters and raids and including them in the overall headcount.

The most glaring of course is the spectacular show of hundreds of "NPA sympathizers" allegedly "returning to the folds of the law" or those that show these so-called sympathizers "pledging allegiance to the government" which can run to even thousands.

All these public show, look good on their quarterly reports especially if the numbers look big and very impressive.

This "body count syndrome" has the inherent danger of turning all these witch-hunting and rebel-hunting into a psycho game of "deer hunting" where all they think of is how many deer they can capture or kill.

While residents here are terrified by the boldness and coldbloodedness of killings perpetrated by NPA Sparrow Units right here in this city, they are also usually frightened by "salvagings" and mysterious killings attributed by the media to the military.

Also included in this unfortunate syndrome is the number of persons they can arrest for "subversive activities" or for being linked one way or the other to the communist movement.

We even doubt whether the high-sounding names we read about local communists like "Mindanao United Front Commission" are real descriptions of their organizations operating here--or have they been cooked up by military intelligence?

Such descriptions, as any sensible reader can see, seem to give an aura of awesomeness to the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]/NPA hierarchy, especially when they started appearing in those quarterly AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] reports from the region.

This, we think, is still part of the body count syndrome pervading in the regional military command.

It is our hope in the media that the military could also recognize this problem, because if the syndrome will be allowed to go unchecked among all military units, it could be the major stumbling block to the overall efforts of the government to win back the hearts and minds of people.

CSO: 4200/575

Philippines: Isabela denies reports of private armies

World News 117 items in English 21 Apr 85 p 5

(cont.)

ECHAGUE, Isabela, April 20 — There are no private armies or hooded terrorists in Northern Luzon, Brig Gen. Alexander Felix, commanding general of the Northern command, told AFP Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian C. Ver in connection with published reports about the "resurgence of private armies" and hooded terrorists in the North.

At the same time, Lt Col. Hipolito Agustin, Northcom's spokesman and chief of civil-military operations denied the existence of a murder syndicate in Isabela.

The spokesman's denial was prompted by reports that there have been several killings in Isabela committed allegedly by a murder syndicate.

General Felix's message to General Ver was based on the reports of all three major military commanders in Northern Luzon, who had been asked to comment on the published news items.

They are Col. Tomas Manionza, commander of the PC-INP in Region II; Brig Gen. Victorino Azaña of PC-INP Region I;

and Col. Manuel Ribo, commanding officer of the 1st brigade of the 5th Army division.

The news accounts about the existence of private armies and hooded terrorists in the North, as well as the activities of a murder syndicate in Isabela, were attributed to a former mayor Anggadan who reportedly wrote Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile asking the latter to look into the killings.

The former mayor cited in his letter to Enrile the killing of four woodcutters in the Siquian forest concession in Jones, this province, last March 21.

General Felix informed General Ver that the case has been under investigation by his command since the slayings were reported. The suspect, General Felix said, is an Aeta who is said to have been motivated by revenge.

The killer or killers could have been irked by the failure of a bulldozer operator in the Siquian sawmill to pay an agreed dowry, he added. (ABP)

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST EXPLAINS ROLE OF RANGER UNITS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Apr 83 p 6

[Article by Jesus Bigornia: "Explain Role of 'Elite' Ranger Units"]

[Text] A revised counterinsurgency strategy has triggered off more than its share of popular misconceptions. Among these mistaken notions is the belief that the military is falling back on the battalion combat team concept to squelch the communist-oriented rebellion in the Visayas and Mindanao. Conceding that the battalion combat teams played a key role in breaking the back of the Hukbalahap uprising in the 1950's, Malacanang points out they worked well on the flatlands of Central Luzon. But, in the jungle fastnesses of Eastern Visayas and Mindanao, it is stressed, a battalion combat team, already too big, too armor-heavy and artillery-laden, would be too unwieldy a unit for quick reaction.

What is envisioned, Malacanang says, is a regiment-sized "elite" force of rangers to be assigned in varying unit sizes throughout the regions infested by elements of the New People's Army. Unhampered by such heavy artillery as howitzers, their heaviest weapon being the 75 millimeter recoilless rifle, these units would be light and quick enough to penetrate and give chase to anti-government guerrillas. Ranger units would be further back-stopped by government forces-in-place, including the Philippine Constabulary and militia groups.

Still another notion carried by the BULLETIN TODAY in its issue of yesterday attributing the revamped concept to retired generals is corrected by President Marcos himself. The idea had been gestating in military circles for a long time, the President said. Before even the chief of staff (General Fabian Ver) met with the retired generals, the plan was already approved by the military council and more recently by the security council. "There is a need to set the record straight and give credit to those who deserve it," the President stressed.

While the revised strategy may well succeed in containing the rebellion, the feeling, shared by both civil officials and the military, that the cooperation based on goodwill of the civilian population is necessary still persists. Such a prospect necessarily demands good behavior from all the military personnel involved in the campaign, which means that even the lowest enlisted man is called upon to comfort himself as a friend of the people if government is to gain the respect and cooperation of the masses.

MARCOS REVISES BARTER SCHEME IN MINDANAO

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Apr 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] President Marcos announced that a new barter scheme will soon operate in Mindanao to end the activities of groups that have displaced the intended beneficiaries of the system.

It was reported that only a few powerful merchants are benefitting from the barter trade set up by the government as a means of assisting former Muslim rebels in the south rehabilitate themselves economically.

The President said the new barter trade rules will reinstate the original purpose of the government to serve those who have come back to the fold and the Muslim community in general.

In a memorandum to customs Commissioner Ramon Faro'as and Maj Gen Delfin Castro, Southcom commanding general, the President ordered that "on account of infirmities that do not contribute to the general welfare, operations of all vessels plying the Zamboanga-Singapore route should be stopped immediately."

The President issued this directive on representation of Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo Espaldon.

"In view of continuing reports about the deteriorating condition of the present system of barter trade in the South, a new mode of barter trade to provide economic assistance for qualified persons in the south will be put in operation as soon as possible, the President said.

The President ordered that operations of all vessels now plying the Zamboanga-Singapore route be stopped to curb smuggling activities in the area.

Earlier, the Philippine Coast Guard had banned barter trade vessels from plying domestic trade routes to curb smuggling and to protect local shipping lines.

Responding to inquiries made by government and maritime agencies, the PCG said barter trade vessels plying the Philippine-Malaysia-Singapore routes are considered international traders. As such the PCG said, they are not allowed to carry cargo and load passengers from Zamboanga and Jolo to Cagayan de Oro city and Tawi-Tawi and vice versa. The PCG said that once a vessel has been converted or is cleared for international trade, it loses its privileges to engage in domestic trade as mandated by the barter trade law which the PCG enforces.

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS KBL FACTION ATTACKS, VIRATA DEFENDS WORLD BANK, IMF

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Apr 83 p 6

[Article by Jesus Bigornia]

[Excerpt] Observers of the Philippine political scenery are piqued. All are intrigued by the referee-like role President Marcos played at the last Kilusang Bagong Lipunan caucus in Malacanang. It was a new and unlikely role, therefore it triggered widespread interest and many interpretations. For, instead of bottling up anger toward the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the President allowed long pent-up feelings to surge forth as surging waters from a breached dam. So unlike the Marcos the leaders of the ruling party have known in past caucuses, the President last Thursday all but encouraged everybody with anything to say to speak up. And many did with unexpected bitterness against the twin American financial institutions that officialdom knew and party followers concede are holding the Philippine economy up and preventing it from collapsing.

The issue as laid out by the First Lady, Human Settlements Minister Imelda R. Marcos, who called for a review of the country's financial policies, and synthesized by Ambassador Roberto Benedicto, in branding the IMF-WB combine with dictating on the Philippine government, loomed as a question of sovereignty. Benedicto's speech triggered a somewhat orchestrated attack on what have heretofore considered as "sacred cows." Not only have the IMF and the WB helped Philippine economic development with regressive policies, a string of speakers charged, they have been meddling in Philippine domestic affairs.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata who has been closely identified, rightly or wrongly, with the IMF and the WB, retorted that if officialdom has become so sensitive it can no longer brook some interference, the answer is simple: "do not borrow." To detractors coming from the Batasang Pambansa, Virata reminded them they were the ones who approved the government's five-year development program that had required heavy borrowing from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Just who won the argument, this column leaves that to sharper minds.

Although the war of words has momentarily stalled, its repercussions are still stirring widespread speculation. Because the President did not rein in the forces attacking the so-called Virata-World Bank "combine," dopesters held that Malacanang has placed the "skids" under the seats of the technocrats in

government. It is now suggested that a revamp of the cabinet is on the offing and that the technocrats are on the way out. And they showed it on their faces during the caucus. No more glum-looking group could be seen on television on that occasion.

Another school of thought claims the outpouring of anger in Malacanang could be "smoke signals" to Washington indicating the temper of the nation. Considering that renegotiation of Philippines-United States military bases and assistance pacts are due to open within weeks, the view has a certain plausibility. Indeed, it could soften up American resistance to the Philippines claims for rent for the use of Clark Air Force Base in Pampanga and the Subic Naval Facility in Zambales. Be that as it may, last Thursday's caucus of the ruling party has started ripples that by now should have reached Washington.

CSO: 4200/573

PHILIPPINES

GENERAL RAMOS EXPLAINS REBEL STRATEGY

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 10 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Maganoy, Maguindanao--Communist terrorists have intensified their "Agaw-Armas" drive involving the snatching of firearms from government troopers and civilian volunteers at all cost.

PC Chief Lt Gen Fidel V. Ramos made this disclosure during a Peace and Order Council (POC) meeting here of regional and local officials led by chairman "Simeon Datunianong of the Central Mindanao Lupong Tagapagpaganap.

The strategy, Ramos said, aims to build up the New People's Army (NPA) armed strength "so that they can continue to coerce the masses into submission to the communist movement."

"Agaw-armas" has been going on throughout the country and most of the victims are members of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF), "your local boys who have pledged to safeguard your respective communities," Ramos said.

Because of this, the Ministry of National Defense is preparing a contingency plan to further train the special para-military force so that they can be very well fit and able to counter this type of violence, Ramos said.

The meeting was presided over by Maguindanao Gov. Sandiale Sambolawan and attended by Municipal and barangay officials in the province and senior military officials led by Central Mindanao Command Chief Brig. Gen. Jose Magno Jr. and Brig. Gen. Valerio Perez, RECOM Chief.

Ramos said the NPA will not hesitate to infiltrate even the Muslim communities in the region.

Even in Cambodia and Vietnam, Ramos said, freedom of expression was suppressed and those who would not agree with the system of communism were either killed or sent to communist labor camps.

Meanwhile, Ramos bared plans of the Defense Ministry to arm town mayors and improve the capability of special paramilitary forces.

"Along this point, the town mayors who would be given firearms must prove to be responsible, loyal and trained in using, maintaining and tactically operating the firearms. Priority will be given to war veterans," he said.

He also assured that the police force in every town will be augmented with vehicular and other logistical support so that the fight against criminality and terrorism will be made more intensive.

Ramos also pinned military merit medals on seven PC personnel and two policemen for their contribution to the enforcement of law and order in Maguindanao.

Awarded were 1 Lt. Peraco Macasua, MSgt. Bonifacio Tugaoen, SSgts. Pepito Bisarra and Dominador Abuan, Sgts. Manuel Colcol, Rodolfo Niu and Carlito Dicay, P/Cpl. Abdulgani Kindo and P/Lt. Abdul Piang.--(PNA)

Date: 4.20/1/67

PHILIPPINES

KARL GASPAR ARREST PROMPTS SPECULATION

Church Connections Denied

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 3 Apr 83 pp 1, 7

[Text] Carlito "Karl" Gaspar is not in any way connected with the Catholic Church in Davao.

This was learned yesterday from Msgr. Patricio H. Alo, auxiliary bishop of Davao who sought to correct earlier reports that Gaspar is a church worker.

Gaspar, said to be a human rights figure, was believed picked up by military men last March 26 and has not been heard from since then.

In a letter to the MIRROR, Msgr. Alo said that whatever efforts the Church is exerting on behalf of Gaspar, is purely in defense of human life, regardless of whether the person is rich or poor, famous or unknown.

The church official said it is everyone's obligation as a Christian believer to come to the aid of any aggrieved person because man was created to the image and likeness of God.

Msgr. Alo also stressed that: "The Church is totally against all motivations of revenge, disrespect or disregard for constituted authority, ambitions for power that disregard human dignity, that do not rely in the Providence of a God that is truly alive and powerful and just, or working for a purely material or political goal irrespective of the morality of the means employed.

Whatever the situation, we ought to respect God's image in every person and treat him or her in accordance with the dignity that is his or hers as a creature redeemed through the blood of Jesus Christ, our only Saviour and true Liberator."

He also asked that all information regarding Gaspar's whereabouts be directed to the family not to the office of the Bishop as stated in a paid advertisement in this paper.

Meanwhile, the family of the missing Gaspar discovered yesterday a certain house where the 36 years old international human rights figure might have been taken and held.

The house along Lucana St. at the Belisario subdivision was pinpointed following several leads taken by Karl's family assisted by some concerned clerics.

Occupants of the house reportedly introduced themselves as workers of the Ministry of Public Works. A nun and a brother of Karl, however, identified four of eight men occupying the house as military operatives.

The house could possibly be a "safehouse" normally maintained by military undercover agents, opined one Gaspar brother.

Gaspar, an active social development worker was reportedly arrested March 26, 1983 at the vicinity of Valencia apartment at Bolton street. Military authorities, however, denied any arrest involving Gaspar.

The men at the house reportedly showed "unusual behavior which was belligerent, defensive and almost very violent" when politely asked for certain information.

Following these developments, members of the Gaspar family requested Col. Dionisio Tan-Gatue, Regional Commander to help them "conduct immediate inquiry into that particular house." The family believes Carlito might have been kept in the house.

International Implications Viewed

MANILA, PHILIPPINES - MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 10 Apr 83 p 2

From the "Counterpoint" column by Cris G. Sienes: "Karl Gaspar Case: Gaining International Prominence?"

[Text] The Karl Gaspar case has all the earmarks of a cloak-and-dagger affair.

The human rights worker was first reported missing since March 26, 1983. Efforts to locate him proved futile as no one seemed to know where he was.

Later, military authorities issued a press release that Karl Gaspar had been arrested on suspicion of having links with the CPP/NPA. Family members and friends then sought him out, but they were reportedly told that Gaspar had been taken to Camp Crame.

A sister, Helen Gaspar, went to Camp Crame, but she could not locate her brother. Reports received from the Free Legal Aid Group (FLAG) and the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines said that Gaspar was not detained in Camp Crame. [as published]

In yesterday's issue of this paper, a report attributed to RECOM XI sources said that Gaspar was brought to Manila in connection with a case of habeas corpus filed in his behalf by his sister. In all probability then, Gaspar is now in Manila.

Meanwhile, depending on the authenticity of the reports coming in, the case has reached international levels. American senators Edward Kennedy and Alan

Ranston were reported to have sent feelers asking for Karl Gaspar's whereabouts. The U.S. State Department also reportedly asked the local USIS office for Karl Gaspar's whereabouts. Similarly, human rights groups in the United States, Australia, Japan and Europe have reportedly also sent inquiries to the Office of the President and the Minister of National Defense on Gaspar's whereabouts.

Interesting case this is, one which we cannot afford not to handle carefully, if indeed the whole world is watching it closely.

Government Agent Role Suggested

Davao City: The MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 10 Apr 83 pp 6, 5

[From the "Strictly Speaking" column by Rudy Calansingin: "It Is Possible that Gaspar is a CIA-Man".]

[Next] The possibility that Carlito "Karl" Gaspar is a government agent is not a remote possibility. First, we can deduce it from the fact that when military operatives swooped down on an apartment at Bolton Street, Karl was not named among those who were arrested.

Secondly, we can deduce it from the fact that it was only when "Karl" was reported as missing that the military announced his arrest. The announcement of Karl's arrest was followed by a strong denial made by Monsignor Patricio Alejo that the arrested suspect is a Churchworker as stated in the ad placement concerning the mysterious disappearance of Karl Gaspar. That Karl was present when military operatives raided the apartment in Bolton Street was admitted by the Resources Development Foundation, Inc. in its open letter published by the MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in its April 7, 1983 issue.

Thirdly, it has become unusual for the military authorities here to immediately bring a suspected subversive, with the rank of Gaspar, to Camp Crame when they did not do so when they captured Communist top man in Mindanao Ben'amin Te Vera.

Finally, a close scrutiny of the testimony of gratitude of the 14 priests in Mindanao, the document drips with a subtle bid of good riddance to Karl after the clergymen of the Mindanao-Sulu Pastoral Conference realized that they are being spied by Gaspar for possible subversive activities.

Karl, it appears, is a first rate intelligence man. He never hinted to his family about his role in the espionage maze and never once told them not to worry if he fails to come home within a reasonable length of time. Karl's security was bungled by the unknowing members of his family by announcing his disappearance.

Or was it really the family of Karl Gaspar who caused the publication of his disappearance?

This question lends suspicions that the subversive are also after the neck of Karl Gaspar. Gaspar, it appears, was playing the double agent art of espionage. Karl was a government agent infiltrating the secret labyrinth of their inner sanctums, the subversive realized. Or how explain the series of accurate raids made by the military in so short a time?

That the subversives are after the neck of Caspar can be glimpsed from the unusual dispatch of the military authorities in bringing Gaspar to Camp Crame and feverish clamor for the release of Gaspar being waged by the unknowing public.

What makes plausible the whole theory that Gaspar is a government agent can be gleaned from the Filipino penchant to follow the course of least resistance and for a Filipino with the impressive qualifications of Karl Gaspar must be crazy for working for a cause that will never succeed.

If, however, Gaspar is a fanatic Communist then the military authorities here, particularly, Recom II commander Col. Dionisio S. Tan-Gatue, Jr., has a lot of embarrassing things to explain. And Col. Tan-Gatue would not risk his promotion to brigadier general by making reckless moves like lying to the family of Gaspar about the latter's custody by the military.

But as it is now, Col. Tan-Gatue is comfortably ensconced in his air-conditioned office, cool as a cucumber in the midst of public outcry and mass hysteria over the "arrest" of Gaspar, for he knows that he has broken the backbone of subversion here and that, after the drought, his long-awaited Star will finally come.

DO: 12/10/1967

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL: GOVERNMENT ANTISUBVERSIVE MEASURES FAILING

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 19 Apr 83 p 4

[Editorial by Al Alinsug: "Winning the Hearts of the People"]

[Text] Pres. Marcos has initiated a two-pronged program of winning the insurgents: the big stick (force) and socioeconomic amelioration (reconciliation). From reports in the press, it looks like the program has not made headway. The NPAs have been on the rampage, killing army men and civilians.

While peaceloving Filipinos pray for order to reign, the rebels continued to disturb our land. Killings even become more open. Ambushes of soldiers, murder of innocent citizens, threats and collection of taxes by the NPA elements have become even more disturbing. What could still be lacking? What could be the more effective measures that still ought to be done by government?

We are on the side of democracy and we are on the side of government established under the American democratic ideals. The NPAs profess communistic principles and concepts of living which are opposed to our cherished democratic beliefs. Certainly, the deteriorating peace and order in Mindanao and other parts of the country make us worried. We ask how the trouble can really be solved.

It has openly been admitted by those in the high councils of government, even by the military top brasses, that it takes more than bullets to stop the rebels. It takes even more than social amelioration and friendship that government has to extend to those in the mountains fighting and siding with the insurgents. People in government say we have to console those who have grievances, give justice to victims of injustice, clean up government of malpractices, make government within people's reach, make people feel government do something for them.

If we know it and we believe in these measures, Mr President, by all means let us make these work. We ask of you, Mr President, to do these with less politics, with justice and charity for all. When we win the hearts of our people regardless of political beliefs then the illusive peace we have hoped for may yet be within our reach.

CSO: 4200/570

BATAAN REFUGEE CENTER REPORTS 'POPULATION EXPLOSION'

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 18 Apr 83 p 5

[Text] Morong, Bataan--A population explosion is taking place at the Philippine Refugee Processing Center located at the outskirts of this town.

A total of 1,432 babies were born to the Indochinese refugees in three years' time--Feb. 14, 1980 to March 7, 1983--the length of their stay in the haven, according to birth records at the Center.

The registered births computed at an annual average of 477.3 or 39.8 babies a month and underscores Nature's rule that life must go on, considering that the births came under the trauma being experienced by the refugees--flight from a wartorn country, anxiety of various shades and cross-cultural experiences.

In a year's time ended Feb 1, 1981, the Center registered 384 births for a monthly average of 32.

Explaining the rising birth rate or high fertility level at the camp is the young median age of the "boat people" population.

In contrast, this town's monthly birth rate is only 20. The present estimated population of the municipality is 18,000.

The Center, some seven kilometers from the town proper, was officially opened Jan. 21, 1980. The first batch of refugees numbering 1,400 arrived Feb 2, 1980. As of last March 13, population of the Center counted at 94,736, consisting of 48,581 Vietnamese, 32,181 Kampucheans and 13,974 Laotians.

Deaths at the Center during the past three years were placed by the authorities at 41.

The Center also reported that it had "deprocessed" 43,748 Vietnamese, 25,018 Kampucheans and 14,128 Laotians for a total of 82,894. They have departed for other countries which accepted them for permanent residence.

Health needs of the refugees are adequately looked after by a program run by a multiagency group.

work of the center's health department and is also assisted with two dispensaries is augmented by various volunteer groups which administer such services as family planning, prenatal care, post-partum home visits, child care, guidance and counselling, mental health, first aid, supplemental milk feeding, leprosy and leishmanial prophylaxis, eye care, dental services and others.

The refugee haven occupies 300 hectares of rolling hills. The area has been cleared for the construction of bunkhouses and other infrastructure essential to normal living conditions.

It is still undergoing expansion to accommodate more expected arrivals. The refugees are sent to the Center under the auspices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

To foster mutual trust and understanding between the refugees and residents of Mariveles, the Center has organized a task force which assists local residents in socioeconomic development. The program of activities includes cultural exchanges.

Center authorities report that so far no intermarriage between camp residents and Filipinos has occurred. However, they admit that some may be possible soon since the refugees mix freely with the townfolk. Filipino teenagers are making fast friends with their counterparts in the refugee population.

The center is only a "half-way home" for the Indochinese refugees. As stipulated in the agreement between the Philippine government and the UN, stay of the refugees is only temporary pending efforts to relocate them permanently in other countries. DPPnews

(SAC) 4200/870

LABOR TROUBLE GROWING IN EXPORT ZONES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 18 Apr 83 p 8

| From the "Standpoint" column by Rodolfo Romero: "Labor Trouble in Mariveles"]

[Text] When our government established the Bataan Export Processing Zone at the start of the 1970s, the EPZ business in this part of the world was already highly competitive, with Taiwan, Singapore and South Korea offering foreign manufacturing companies special facilities and fiscal and other incentives to induce them to set up plants on their soil. In order to make the Philippines an competitor, the authorities of this country made certain representations to the international business community, and one of these was that foreign manufacturing companies could expect a labor situation that was stable. The news coming out of the BEPZ indicates that today, a decade later, that particular representation can no longer be honestly made.

The news is of increasing labor instability in this country's premier export processing zone. Strikes and unauthorized walkouts, unknown in the first years of the BEPZ, are close to becoming the order of the day. Labor disturbances of one sort or another are occurring with growing frequency. Complaints concerning the living and working conditions of the employees of BEPZ companies, largely unheard of during the Seventies, are now being voiced with increasing stridency. And violence, a rarity in the past, appears to have become a regular feature of the BEPZ labor situation.

Given the wide publicity that they have received, the labor troubles at the BEPZ were bound to start taking their toll in terms of investor interest. The garment manufacturing affiliate of the Philippine subsidiary of Hongkong's Jardine Mathieson & Co. recently decided to discontinue its BEPZ operations, and the impression I have is that the inflow of new establishments into the BEPZ has showed considerably.

This is highly unfortunate because the government has set great store by the Bataan Export Processing Zone, on which it has invested a fortune, as a medium for the systematic and rapid expansion of the Philippine export trade in manufactured products. Prior to the passage of the legislation authorizing the establishment of the BEPZ, the development of Philippine export trade in manufactured goods had proceeded in an unorganized and incoherent manner. The Mariveles facility represented the start of a government effort to put planning, system and coordination into manufactured-goods export trade development.

Given the apparent deterioration in the BEPZ labor situation, the aspirations of the nation and the government are in danger of being jeopardized. If the deterioration continues, prospective applicants for BEPZ space are bound to think twice before deciding to set up operations in the zone, labor being the critical factor that it is to any manufacturing operation.

The government must, on no account allow this to happen. It must take the steps necessary for the correction of the situation. Before it can do so, however, it needs to determine the causes of the deterioration in the labor situation in the BEPZ.

(A) A judicial inquiry can bring about such a determination. What are the real issues underlying the labor troubles afflicting the Batangas Export Processing Zone? What are valid? Are the policies governing the entry and residence of manufacturing enterprises conducive to labor instability? What were done in the BEPZ Authority to protect the interests of zone workers? Finally, are the BEPZ labor conflicts being fomented and/or exploited by outsiders, i.e., people with no union ties, and how true is the widely held belief that the labor troubles in the BEPZ are being directed and orchestrated by individuals not normally to be found in Mariveles?

These are the sorts of questions that an independent commission or committee of inquiry must address. The sooner answers to them are obtained, the better for the workers and employers of the BEPZ, the BEPZ itself and, last but by no means least, the nation.

MANILA CONTINUES EXPANSION, SPENDING FIVE MILLION DOLLARS

TO IMPROVE PORT BUSINESS In English (LA Times), 12/10/81, p. 1

THE Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) will invest some P1.6 billion over three years to modernize and expand its facilities at its container ports.

Port Development and Rehabilitation Minister Jose P. Dans said that phase two of the expansion of container terminal 1 (COT) alone, PPA would cost P400 million.

Dans said the improvement of the Ports of Cebu, Zamboanga, Iloilo and Davao in the Philippines require P1.245 billion.

The COT will be expanded to meet the projected port traffic of about 100,000 twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs) per year. It is planned to be completed by 1984. Hongkong and Macau are also mentioned in terms of developing port facilities equipment and training.

The COT is the only port in urban Manila which can handle the other port's cargo. Dans said the other port had been identified as high priority port for expansion to help

meet the projected traffic volume by 1990.

THEIR development is being financed under the third IBRD (International Bank for Rural Development) third party projects Dans said.

Once completed, Dans said, operations in these ports would result in lower cargo handling costs due to faster loading and unloading of vessels.

Phase II of the COT is complementary and supportive of the completed Phase I. The main objective of Phase II is to improve the handling system of container traffic in the Port of Manila, the country's premier port facility, through the provision of modern and appropriate facilities.

It will also improve traffic long-term at the south harbor by opening more berths on the new port (PPA).

VIRATA NOTES DECREASING INFLATION RATE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 26 Apr 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata cited yesterday that continuing decrease in the domestic inflation rate as an encouraging sign that the country is heading towards economic recovery.

Virata said the current inflation rate is now down to 6.32 percent compared to 6.88 percent in January this year and 8.49 percent last December.

The inflation rate of 6.38 percent recorded for the current month is the lowest level in four years. Virata reported during the joint meeting of the Cabinet and the Executive Committee at the Executive House.

The prime Minister said that the steady decline of the inflation rate "means that the prices of goods and services are not increasing but are in fact going down."

He also stressed that the real earnings of the people are improving.

Virata noted that the people are being encouraged to put their money in savings banks because the interest rates are also improving.

He observed that the interest rates in savings banks is much higher than the inflation rate, adding that "there is real gain when people save."

Meanwhile, the Cabinet is reviewing the proposed increase in the fees and charges being imposed by various government agencies to determine their conformity with the new law and its implementing rules and guidelines.

The proposed fees and charges covering selected ministries, corporations and agencies were presented to the Cabinet by the National Tax Research Commission.

Virata said that the revised fees and charges should reflect only the actual direct cost of rendering such services.

Thus, the new rate should exclude indirect cost like salaries of government personnel, general office maintenance cost and administrative expenses.

Virata clarifies that any revisions in the fees and charges need not be reviewed by the Cabinet since the agencies and the corporations concerned have special powers under existing laws to make the necessary adjustments.

These powers remained untouched by the new law, according to Virata.

He stressed that the basic guideline revising the fees and charges is that they should correspond to the cost of rendering the services by the ministries or government agencies concerned.

CSO: 4200/570

DOING DOGSHARK FISHING, EXPORT PROJECT

Philippines in English 17 Apr 83 p 40

PHILIPPINES

A unique project designed to provide additional source of income for fishermen and earn dollars for the country has been approved for funding by the KKK regional office in Butuan city.

Guillermo C. Trinidad, KKK regional action officer in Mindanao, said that "Dogfish Shark Fishing Project" has been found commercially viable for the purpose of producing dogfish shark liver oil for export to Japan.

Trinidad said the project is being undertaken by Visayas Mindanao Dogfish Shark Fishing Association (VMDSFA) whose officers and directors have complied with the KKK requirement to attend a technical and administrative briefing held at the provincial action center, Ministry of Human

Settlements in Agay, Cabadbaran, Agusan del Norte.

Florendo B. Valdehueza, VMDSFA president, said that the project has been assured of a good market with the signing of a contract between the association and Isamu Akasako of 1413 M. Adriatico, Ermita, Manila (571705), exclusive representative for dogfish shark liver oil business in the Philippines of Kishimoto Special Liver Oil Mfg. Co. of Tokyo, Japan.

The contract provides that Akasako will buy on exclusive basis dogfish shark liver oil produced by the members of VMDSFA in Visayas and Mindanao.

Akasako said in an

interview that Kishimoto is the biggest supplier of dogfish shark liver oil in the world and also the biggest buyer of the commodity in the Philippines.

He said that this year he expects to supply Kishimoto Mfg. 5,000 drums of liver oil worth more than P33 million.

"I am happy that my company is being able to help the Filipinos develop this industry, generate good income for fishermen and earn dollars for the Philippines," Akasako said.

Akasako said his firm is willing to buy dogfish shark liver oil not only from Visayas and Mindanao but also from any parts of the Philippines.

DBP TO OBTAIN BALANCE OF FULL COMMERCIAL FUNCTIONS

Manila, April 17 (TNC) in English 17 Apr 83 p 11

The charter of the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) will soon be amended to transform it from a purely development bank into a wholesale commercial bank with universal banking functions.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata disclosed in an interview Friday that the government intends to reorient the operations of the DBP to make it a "wholesale unibank" providing development financing for industrial and commercial establishments and at the same time performing the profitable functions of a commercial bank.

This means, he said, that the DBP will be authorized to accept demand deposits, open letters of credits L/Cs, extend guarantees, as well as undertake all the functions inherent in an expanded commercial bank.

However, the DBP will be stripped of its branch operations which initially are planned to be absorbed by the Philippine National Bank for in-

tegration into its own branch network or for sale to interested private sector banking institutions.

Other activities of the DBP like the small and medium-scale lendings, the agricultural loans, as well as the social projects sponsored by the government, may be transferred to the PNB or to the Land Bank of the Philippines.

Virata disclosed that DBP Chairman Cesar C. Zalamea and himself already presented the plans of the DBP before New York bankers, most of whom are creditors of the DBP.

He said all creditors of the DBP will be informed and their consent sought about the charter amendments lined for the bank.

He said PNB's acquisition of the branch operations of the DBP will remove the duplication of functions, manpower, and overhead involved in the present set-up of the two government banking institutions.

We will allow the DBP to maintain the clientele it has developed over the years, Virata pointed out.

"But we want to correct an existing bias in the quality of the loan portfolio of the bank." He was referring to the fact that the DBP, under its present charter, is mandated to provide only the financing for the start-up of a firm or an industry.

Once that firm or industry gets started and becomes profitable, the DBP loses the business since it cannot get the demand deposits and letter of credit business of that firm or industry because they are serviced only by a commercial bank.

At the same time, Virata revealed that the DBP will step up its disposition of acquired companies as part of its restructuring scheme.

To be unloaded are its holdings in two commercial banks, a textile firm, some hotels, and any of its acquired accounts which can be sold to private sector groups.

PHILIPPINES

IBRD GRANTS P 92.8 MILLION LOAN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Apr 83 pp 1, 15

[Text] The infrastructure program of the First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda R. Marcos for low-income and depressed areas in Metro Manila has been boosted with a P92.8 million outlay obtained from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or World Bank.

The urban renewal program aims to provide for social-oriented services, water supply, drainage and road improvement projects for the benefit of low-income and depressed sectors. The project carries out her program to build a "city of man" in the Metropolitan area.

Latest boost to the First Lady's program is the P92.8-million IBRD-assisted outlay allocated for the Metro Manila infrastructure, utilities and engineering program of the Ministry of Public Works and Highways for the current year.

For this year, the program calls for the construction of 37 kilometers of streets and alleys, 97,000 meters of drainage, 36 communal faucets and water storage facilities and nine communal septic tanks.

An outlay of P175 million has been earmarked for the initial phase of the First Lady's Metro Manila urban renewal program for the next three years.

In line with this stepped-up program, the government inaugurated a P2.2-million road concreting and drainage improvement project in Bayan-bayanan ave., barangay Concepcion, Marikina.

A one-kilometer four-lane concrete main thoroughfare was built in what was once an asphalt road that deteriorated under the heavy volume of traffic in Marikina.

The concreting project was completed in 86 days, 64 days ahead of schedule, by the Cebu-Luzon Motor and Development Corp.

Among those who attended the inaugural ceremonies were Public Works and Highways Minister Jesus Hipolito, Metro Manila Vice Gov Ismael Mathay, Marikina government officials headed by Mayor Osmundo de Guzman, and other MPWH officials.

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST FORESEES FURTHER ARRESTS OF OPPOSITION LEADERS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 19 Apr 83 p 4

[From the "Guided Missile" by Danny M. Gonzales: "First Arrest Already Made"]

[Text] Friday last week, this paper carried my column entitled: "More arrests of opposition leaders?" Well, Cagayan de Oro City Mayor Aquilino "Nene" Pimentel Jr. was arrested last Sunday and is now detained right here in Cebu City. You can say that this is the first arrest.

More To Follow?

The question to ask now is this: will there be more to follow? Will they still be identified with PDP-LABAN? Who are they? Are some of them from Cebu? What will the charges be?

Election Strategy

You have to hand it to the rulers of this land. They have such brilliant political strategists. An election will be held very soon. So, get rid of the strong opposition leaders. How? Very simple Arrest them. Very neat-- isn't it?

Where to Filipinos?

Where is this nation headed for? Only God knows. Meanwhile, we watch with bated breath the succeeding developments as we ask--

Who Is Next?

CSO: 4200/568

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION MAYOR ARRESTED, WAIVES RIGHT TO PROBE

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 19 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Leo D. Fabular: "Bats for Speedy Trial"]

[Text] Detained opposition leader Mayor Aquilino Pimentel Jr., yesterday asked for a speedy trial of the rebellion charge filed against him by the military.

Pimentel manifested his desire for a speedy trial when he appeared yesterday afternoon before Cebu City Fiscal Jufelinito Pareja.

The accused opposition leader was brought yesterday at the Cebu Fiscal's office for the preliminary investigation of the case.

However, Pimentel waived his right for the preliminary investigation. With his waiver, the city fiscal still has to resolve the issue on whether to have a separate case for Pimentel from the rebellion case filed against Ribomapil Holganza and six others in connection with the December 25 raid conducted by the military in an alleged NPA safehouse at Lopez Jaina St. this city.

Pimentel was arrested by the military Sunday afternoon on the strength of a Presidential Commitment Order(PCO) issued by President Marcos.

He was implicated by Carlito Sandag alias "Kumander Delmo" the self-confessed NPA leader and the lone accused who pleaded guilty in the Holganza case.

During the initial inquiry, the mayor through his lawyers Joker Aroyo and former Congressman Antonio Cuenco, begged for a speedy trial of the case. The lawyers told the fiscal that the mayor has a function to discharge as an elected official and that is to serve the people of Cagayan de Oro City.

The City Fiscal is expected to file the case against Pimentel in court by Wednesday.

Pimentel was assisted by a battery of lawyers coming from Luzon and Mindanao aside from those of the Visayas.

They include Joker Aroyo, Joey Lina, Luis Booty Jose all PDP-LABAN lawyers coming from Manila; lawyers Rudy Villaroya, Henry Bakal from Cagayan de Oro City and Antonio Cuenco and Democrito Barcenes of Cebu City.

The military on the other hand, was represented by Judge Advocate General Hamilton Dimaya.

Meanwhile, more PDP-LABAN leaders reacted yesterday on the arrest of Mayor Pimentel.

PDP-LABAN National Chairman Luis Booty Jose, told the VISAYAN HERALD that the arrest of Mayor Aquilino Pimentel Jr. is nothing but a plain persecution and political harassment.

"To link Pimentel, a man of peace, to the NPA's is the height of mendacity and hypocrisy," Jose pointed out.

"It belies President Marcos' statement that he welcomes a strong united opposition, on the contrary the arrest of Pimentel is intended to harass and intimidate the leaders of the opposition," he claimed.

Ernesto Tabios, PDP-LABAN chairman for Mindanao said that "the PDP-LABAN in Mindanao condemns the illegal and arbitrary arrest of Pimentel.

"We in Mindanao know that Mayor Pimentel of Cagayan de Oro City is a man of peace," Tabios said.

CSO: 4200/568

PHILIPPINES

NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY KILLS SIX DAVAO POLICEMEN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Apr 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] Davao City, April 20--A municipal police station commander and five of his men were slain by New People's Army rebels last Sunday during a benefit dance in barangay Tiblawan, Governor Generoso, Davao Oriental, it was learned here today.

A Davao Oriental school official who requested anonymity said the victims were invited to provide security during the dance party.

The official identified only the slain police chief as a certain Lieutenant Palma. He said the killing must be related to the dissidents' "Agaw-Armas" campaign in Mindanao.

The report said the policemen posted themselves around the dance hall when a group of unidentified men, pretending to be participants in the party, approached them and shot them at close range. All six policemen died on the spot.

The killers took the policemen's firearms, mostly M-16 armalites then fled leaving the crowd crying in panic.

Meanwhile, the driver-security guard of Ministry of Education, Culture, and Sports Region XI Director Dr Pedro San Vicente was shot and seriously wounded recently at the Apo Gulf Club by armed men also believed to be NPA rebels.

The victim, identified only as Nelson, was hit four times in the stomach and once in the neck. His sidearm was also taken by the dissidents.

CSO: 4200/573

BRIEFS

MUSLIM TERRORISTS SUSPECTED IN FIRES--PC [Philippine Constabulary] authorities believe Muslim terrorists are responsible for the rash of fires which have destroyed five schools within the week. Two million pesos worth of property were destroyed in the fires which occurred under mysterious circumstances. Region 9 PC Commander Brig. Gen. Edgardo Alfaveto said crack PC agents and探者 are investigating the fires. Schools destroyed were the Margosatubig Academy and Margosatubig Private School in Margosatunig, Zamboanga del Sur; the (Tabudoc) Elementary School in Labangan Town, also in Zamboanga del Sur; a community school in (Bacong), Simunul, in Tawitawi; and the Tawitawi Institute of Technology and Oceanography. The PC commander said all the fires occurred in a similar manner. [Text] [HK070036 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 6 Apr 83]

ROMULO ON VIETNAM'S 'INHUMANITY'--Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo accused Vietnam yesterday of an act of inhumanity against Kampuchean civilians caught in fighting between Vietnamese troops and Kampuchean resistance groups along the Thai-Kampuchean border. In a statement, Mr Romulo said the Philippines condemns Vietnamese attacks against helpless civilians on the Thai-Kampuchean border, and repeated violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The violations refer to reports that the fighting has spilled over into Thailand. It also has been reported that more than 43,000 Kampucheans have fled into Thailand since the fighting started March 31. Foreign Minister Romulo said this act of inhumanity confirms the validity of United Nations resolutions urging Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea so that a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem can be reached. [Text] [HK080011 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 7 Apr 83]

MARCOS SCORED--Manila, April 8 (AFP)--A ranking opposition leader today accused President Ferdinand Marcos of "ruthlessly destroying the party that made him president" and said he made a mistake in admitting the president into the party. Former House Speaker Jose B. Laurel Jr., president of the Nacionalista Party (NP) which first catapulted Mr Marcos to the presidency in 1965, said ex-Senate President Eulogio Rodriguez "was right" with regard to President Marcos. Mr Rodriguez, then NP president, "was not pleased" by the admission of Mr Marcos into the NP fold, and "I am sure he would have wept to see his beloved NP divided and debased by the man it catapulted to power," Mr Laurel said. Mr Laurel's remarks were contained

in a speech he delivered before the National Historical Institute commemorating the birth centenary of Mr Rodriguez who died many years ago and was known as "Mr Nacionalista." It was ex-Speaker Laurel who welcomed then Senate President Ferdinand Marcos into the NP and administered to him the NP oath of affiliation after Mr Marcos had bolted the then ruling Liberal Party. The politically prominent Laurel family originally supported President Marcos when he declared martial rule in 1972 but broke away from him years later. [Text] [OW081209 Hong Kong AFP in English 1030 GMT 8 Apr 83]

U.S. MILITARY BASES TALKS--The Philippine-U.S. military bases talks scheduled to begin last Wednesday were postponed to next month. President Marcos said U.S. chief negotiator, Ambassador Michael Armacost, needed more time to consult Washington on various matters involved in the talks. The U.S. Embassy in Manila has no comment on the postponement of the negotiations. President Marcos said the talks, which are scheduled every 5 years according to agreements reached in Washington, will consider U.S. rental for the use of the military facilities, the powers of the Philippine and American bases commanders, the implementation of Philippine laws in the bases in recognition of Philippine sovereignty over the bases, and matters pertaining to security and U.S. obligations. Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez heads the Philippine panel to the talks. The president said the talks are expected to result in the eradication of irritants on Philippine-U.S. relations. [Text] [HK282358 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 28 Apr 83]

COMMUNIST ANTI-KKK DRIVE--The outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines or CPP has launched a campaign seeking to undermine the government's Kilusang Kabunawan at Kaunlaran (KKK) program. Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver said the communist campaign was outlined in subversive documents seized by elements of the Northern Command under Brig. Gen. Alexander Felix in the Cagayan Valley. Ver said the documents revealed that the communists have launched a massive information drive called "KKK Contrarevolucionary" to discredit the KKK program. NPA [New People's Army] cadres were also directed to use terror to keep their mass base. [Text] [HK300024 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 29 Apr 83]

PHL. WD SEEKING LOCAL LABOR--Because of the resourcefulness of the Jeddah-based Philippine Labor Center, a Finnish conglomerate has abandoned its plan to concentrate on Thais and Indians for their manpower requirements. The conglomerate reversed its decision in favor of local manpower by appointing a service contractor which will do the hiring of some 800 skilled construction workers. Fitted to do the job for the Finnish conglomerate is the D. Comendador Construction Co., a licensed service contractor, headed by Mrs Luisa P. Comendador as president and general manager. The conglomerate has been provided with necessary data about bridge construction, buildings, depot and other infrastructures that the construction company had done. According to Mrs Comendador more than 800 different kinds of construction workers will be needed in several projects of the conglomerate in Saudi Arabia. She said Filipino workers will be sent to several jobsites in Riyadh, Dammam and Abu Dhabi. The projects will consist of commercial buildings, housing villages and recreational centers. Mrs Comendador said her company has been supplying other principal employers in the Middle East with manpower in constructing various kinds of buildings for the last few years. D.C. Comendador Construction Co., located at 203 F.t. Garrison, is a member of the Philippine Constructors Association (PCA). [Text] Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Apr 83

ARCHBISHOP AS MEDIATOR--Camp Dringwa, Benguet--A ranking official of the Catholic church has offered to mediate in a proposed dialogue between Brig. General Vicente Azada, Ilocos PC-INP commander, and Fr. Conrado Balweg, a rebel priest. The offer was made by Msgr. Federico Limon, archbishop of the Lingayen-Dagupan archdiocese, who personally knew Balweg when the latter was studying priesthood. The proposed dialogue is being sought by the military to prevent a bloody confrontation that may result in the loss of lives, including that of Balweg's. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 Apr 83 p 15]

REBELS RESPECT MARINES--Davao City--Leftist guerrillas operating in Davao do not want to clash with the highly disciplined, battle-tested Philippine Marines. This was the gist of the message relayed by the guerrillas to the marines following their deployment in this city and Davao del Norte late last month. Two marine officers revealed that they received a letter from the guerrillas which said among others: "We do not want to clash with you. We are both fighting for good government. We only want to fight the PC and the Army." In Mawab town, a rebel-infested area, 75-kilometer north of this city, the marines were greeted with handwritings on walls and posters some of which read: "Hindi tayo kinalin, mag masasamang tao lamang ang kalaban namin." By and large, the marines are loved by the people wherever they are assigned. In Malabog, a hotbed of the dissidents northeast of this city, many residents cried when the marines left their barangay in 1981. When they came back early last week, the barangay folk rejoiced as they welcomed them. While waiting for any expected clash with the rebels, the marines busied themselves conducting civic action work and information drive in the countryside to win back the people to the side of the government.--(RCC) [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Apr 83 p 22]

CSO: 4200/573

SINGAPORE - APR 16 - SUT 11

SINGAPORE: THE STRATEGIC PERSPECTIVE In English 16 Apr 83 11

A HIGH-POWERED team of staff officers will be formed this year to improve coordination between the army, navy and air force.

Defence Minister Goh Chok Tong, announcing the setting up of a Joint Operations and Planning Directorate, said the move was a further step in the evolution of a more effective defence force in the Republic.

The directorate's responsibilities will include joint operations in areas such as planning and training.

I want to stress that the JOPD is not another attempt at solving problems simply by reorganisation," he told senior commanders and staff officers of the Defence Ministry and SAF recently.

Imagination and sense of reality

He gave an assurance that

the directorate will not make those at the military's General Staff, Air Staff and Navy Staff levels redundant. It will consult with them closely, guiding and coordinating their functions.

Officers assigned to the directorate will work full-time.

Mr Goh said duty there would require a special frame of mind. Only those capable of broad as well as deep thinking and who can set aside single-service prejudices can hope to succeed.

In JOPD, the task is multi-service. Staff officers must have the helicopter vision, the power of analysis, the imagination and the sense of reality.

"We expect JOPD, because of its interservice approach, to have a significant impact on our national defence effectiveness," he added.

⑨ 有史以前的中國文明

2022 - 2023 English II Honors

(3) *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* 1993; 86: 743-746

China's state-owned oil company Sinopec may buy 25% of Unocal from China if talks succeed.

About 2000 tonnes, or one per cent of the complex's output, could come from the new plant.

Trading sense intracoastal markets finished
commodities from the
west has suggested that
can be made for China to
enter in turn products
of the Singapore project.

In another important development in Singapore-Malaysia energy cooperation, The Straits Times learnt that officials from a consortium of eight Singapore companies will leave for Malaysia on Monday.

They are finalising details of the establishment of joint managed support bases for China's oil exploration in the South China Sea, which will soon start.

Under the proposal, the consortium will set up up to three bases possibly in Beijing, Guangzhou and Shantou, including forward supply support bases backed by a main engineering base.

Discussions

News of the likely trade
in petrochemicals was an-
nounced yesterday by the
Managing Director of China
Petroleum Processing Cor-
poration Mr Sun Xiaofeng,
who led a six member dele-
gation here at the Singapore
Expo 2000 & invitation

It was the most complete
end of the 10 days of dis-

ISSUES WITH THE SAVING
CLOUD. It has had with-
in many years and will
domestic companies here
over EDR, which is likely

Intra-party debate on the purchase of Chinese firms has also been raised as others in Beijing believe there are still discussions to be had. The purchase is subject to price, other factors and Chinese officials.

Infraco had suggested the possibility of swapping the Singapore project's products such as high- and low-density polyethylene and polypropylene - used by China's plastics industry - for the naphtha.

The Chinese officials said in a communique that they would continue discussions with Intraco on three other areas of cooperation. Chinese crude oil to be processed at Singapore refineries, trading in projects and other related services, including manpower training. They were however less specific about some items.

Crude oil

on Singapore refining
for instance the Chinese
officials said they would de-
cide later on the quantity of
crude oil to be processed
here and when this would
take place.

Last year China set about 300 million tonnes of crude oil for refineries in the Sino-Soviet

Such measures have also
aimed to encourage further
research and provide
further training where
required.

ANAN TO FACE FORMAL CHARGE OF LESE MAJESTE

Strong Evidence

BK270840 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 27 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] A formal lese majeste charge will be filed with the Criminal Court against the leader of the Chanuan Movement, Anan Senakhan, this afternoon or tomorrow, Special Grade Prosecutor Phaibun Nirat revealed this morning.

Anan will face charges of lese majeste against Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Wachiralongkorn, in remarks made during Anan's rally at Sanam Luang on March 29, he added.

Mr Phaibun explained that after thorough consideration, which included a review of additional police investigation reports, the prosecuting team in charge of the case, saw that there was strong evidence to press charges against him.

Referring to the fact that Anan was injured in the head at a Sanam Luang rally Mr Phaibun said he doubted whether Anan could appear in the court to hear the charges. However, his guarantor was contacted and learned about the prosecutor's decision.

If Anan, a former police major, could not come to the court this afternoon, he would have to come to the court to have his fourth detention period extended tomorrow.

Anan was granted temporary release on 200,000 baht bail last week but whether he would be granted bail again tomorrow would be up to the court's decision.

Chanuan Rally Without Anan

BK300756 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Apr 83 p 3

[Text] The Chanuan Movement, without its controversial leader Pol Maj Anan Senakhan, yesterday held a rally at Sanam Luang despite a threat of bomb attack.

Several leading members of the movement took turns to address the rally held under tight security provided by more than 100 policemen sent to Sanam Luang following a bomb threat against the movement by a mysterious group of people calling themselves the 'Thai Bats.'

The threat was made in leaflets distributed by unidentified persons at Sanam Luang, warning the people to stay away from the Chanuan's rally as a bomb attack might be repeated.

The movement's previous rally last Monday was disrupted by some 100 hooligans. Its leader, who was injured in the attack, was arrested the next day on a second lese majeste charge for remarks made at a rally last Sunday.

A small crowd of about 1,000 people attended the rally yesterday during which Chanuan speakers had to shout to make their speeches without the aid of loudspeakers.

Police forbade the movement to use loudspeakers yesterday to prevent possible confrontation between the Chanuan and its rival group which said it would also hold an anti-Chanuan rally at Sanam Luang on the same day.

However, the anti-Chanuan group did not show up, probably because its speakers were also prohibited from using loudspeakers.

Chanuan activists said they will hold another rally on May 7 to tell the people who masterminded the assault on its leader.

They also attacked the Prime Minister's Office Order No 66/2523, claiming that it was the brainchild of a communist defector.

Meanwhile, Maj Anan's wife Sunan said that she would try to bail her husband out when he appears at the Criminal Court to face the first charge of lese majeste this Monday.

She also said that she would also put up another bail for the release of her husband who is being detained on another lese majeste charge at Don Muang police station.

She added that Maj Anan's lawyer, My Udom Suphasin, has assured her that he would continue his efforts to defend her husband in court despite several death threats made against him recently

CSO: 4200/579

GENERAL SKEPTICAL OF SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK271006 Hong Kong AFP in English 0959 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, April 26 (AFP)--Thai military leaders remain sceptical of reports of a planned Vietnamese withdrawal of some 15,000 troops from Cambodia scheduled to begin Monday.

Major General Wibun Raosathian, director general of the Information Office of the Supreme Command, said the border situation would improve if the withdrawals were carried out.

But he as well as Thai Army sources retain the suspicion that the announced pullout will amount to a "charade."

"The Vietnamese can invite all the journalists they please to watch the withdrawal, but who will be around to witness troop rotations and replacements," said one army colonel.

There are between 150,000-180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, according to Thai and Western sources.

General Wibun questioned claims by Indochinese foreign ministers that improved security in Cambodia's western and northern border regions made possible the partial pullout of Vietnam's expeditionary corps in Cambodia.

"They have not achieved the success they should have in this year's dry season offensive against resistance elements," he said.

The general added that resistance raids picked up in intensity and effectiveness after the guerrillas were routed by Vietnamese troops during earlier battles this year.

CSO: 4200/579

'OUTSIDERS' BLAMED FOR POLITICAL DISTURBANCES

BK260156 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Apr 83 p 3

[Text] A leading Democrat Party member yesterday predicted growing political disturbances due to manoeuvring of a certain non-political group.

Outgoing Deputy Interior Minister Banyat Banthatthan said this same influential non-political faction was currently pressuring for constitutional amendments with the support of some political parties.

He, however, declined to name the parties and the alleged powerful faction.

Mr Banyat said that the difficulty in forming a government stemmed from the refusal of certain parties to abide by democratic rules and ethics.

He warned that any party which attempts to amend the Constitution will find itself in direct confrontation with the people.

Scoffing at the attempt by some small parties to form a coalition government with the Chat Thai Party, Mr Banyat said that such a line-up would drive communist defectors back into the jungle.

"A government which is set up for short-term partisan interests will not last long," he said, and repeated the warning by Social Action Party [SAP] leader M. R. Khukrit Pramot that any coalition without SAP and the Democrats will not be stable.

He stressed that the Democrat Party would hold on to its earlier stand of teaming up with SAP and Chat Thai in a coalition which, he said, will be quite stable.

"We will not change our stand although there is a lot of confusion (concerning the formation of the new government) at present," he said.

Meanwhile, Supreme Commander Gen Saibut Koetphon yesterday said the new government must be formed with respect to the people's mandate.

He said the people elected their MPs to Parliament, and the MPs therefore should be given a free hand in establishing a government.

"The new government must be able to solve the country's problems and be formed according to the Constitution," he said.

Gen Saiyut dismissed the rumour that certain people outside Parliament were trying to influence politicians on the formation of a new government.

CSO: 4200/579

THAILAND

PAPER CALLS FOR POLITICAL SUPPORT TO MATCH U.S. ARMS AID

BK110139 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 Apr 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Long-Term Policies More Vital"]

[Text] The prompt reaction by the United States in speeding up weapons requested by Thailand following Vietnamese attacks along the Thai-Kampuchean border should be appreciated--although long-term political support and a more definitive policy that would send the message across to the U.S. Congress and administration in Washington would, in the end, be more important.

The delivery of weapons from the U.S., including "Redeye" ground-to-air missiles and other military equipment flown in by U.S. Air Force C-130 transport planes last Saturday and today has probably put to test the long-discussed contingency arms delivery arrangements between the Supreme Command and the U.S. military experts at various levels. But of more importance will be a demonstration of the political will of the United States to lessen the refugee burden and the political pursuit for a solution for the Kampuchean conflict.

That political aspect might be less tangible and in certain circles in Thailand, cynicism remains widespread over just how far the United States has rediscovered a proper balance of its political role in the region--to replace the obsession with the aftermath of the Vietnam war trauma and the continuing domestic fight over what is left behind in Indochina.

There should be no mistaking of Thailand's will to fight if Vietnam should overstep the line clearly drawn by Thailand. The speeded-up war materiel sent by the United States in the past few days certainly would be of help. China's pledge to aid Thailand in whatever way possible if Thailand's territorial integrity was breached has been taken reasonably seriously here although Thailand expects neither the U.S. nor China to get physically involved in the tense border situation. But clearly, the commitments of the United States and China towards Thailand's determination to defend its own territory should go a long way to convince Vietnam (and the Soviet Union, for that matter) that Hanoi will have to take all the consequences that come with its provocative actions in the past week.

The reactions from the U.S. press so far have shown a degree of understanding of the situation. The NEW YORK TIMES has urged in its editorial that the United States Government should rally to Thailand's aid. It also said that peace could only be achieved in Kampuchea after the Vietnamese withdraw.

Political solutions of the Kampuchean conflict have thus been delivered a severe blow because Vietnam has again demonstrated its stand to use military means to resolve the problem. It is equally clear that Hanoi would again talk about a "political solution" after it has achieved its military means against the Khmer resistance forces.

Again, Thailand's duty as the frontline state would have to be the dissemination of information, in full detail, of the Vietnamese latest actions around the world in a credible way--and that is to allow the press, local and international, to cover the events objectively and independently.

Again, we like to stress that gestures so far from the United States and China have to be sustained through continuity in policies. Even after the current Vietnamese military drive ends, both countries must do everything possible to pursue the political aspects of the problem to seek solutions for, if nothing else, the sake of the poor Kampuchean people whose fate is being sealed by the Vietnamese onslaught.

CSO: 4200/579

THAILAND

PAPER URGES 'FREE HAND' FOR PREM IN COALITION

BK301010 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Apr 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Prem Isn't a Man in a Hurry"]

[Text] There is this a much-quoted sentence from the Bible which says: "There is a time to sow, and there is a time to reap." But that does not say what happens in between. The seeds of the new government were sown on April 18 but the harvest of a new government is not yet evident. But what is happening between the sowing and the reaping is less arcane now and a picture, however dim that may be, is emerging with the lines becoming distinct hour by hour.

We are happy that about 300 elected members of the House of Representatives--that is almost 100 per cent--have signed and submitted their wishes to Parliament President Charubut Ruangsawan that they want caretaker Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to continue to hold the reins of the next government. Radio Thailand has come out with news about pro-Prem rallies in the provinces, and the media has come out in support of his lending a hand to provide stability to the next government.

No man in Thailand has had such an enormous backing--we would like to say "unanimous backing"--from the people and from their elected representatives to head the next government. Herein lies the answer to a problem, if there is still one. Since the political parties in the House of Representatives have opted that Prem should lead the next government, they should go one step further and give him a free hand in the formation of a coalition.

We have reported that Prem wants his own men to hold the interior, defence and finance portfolios but the political parties should go even one step further and say that he should, fairly, allocate the different portfolios which are to be shared out between the political parties which will form the coalition at his behest and which will command a majority in the House.

We understand fully well that we are proposing an ideal solution and that nothing is ideal when it comes to what the cliche says is "the art of the possible." It is certain now--as far as anything is certain in politics--that Prem will be the next prime minister and by saying three days ago that he is leaving politics, Prem has played his hand with finesse and his

former decision--which he has not officially reversed--hangs like the sword of Damocles over all the political parties.

In one of the manoeuvres to work out a government without Prem, a formula was put forward that had as much chance of surviving as a snowball in hell. That formula came out of the wrong presumption that if the military were appeased, or promised to be appeased, then a viable coalition could be formed without Prem anywhere near the picture. But unfortunately for those who had such a presumption, the military had listened far more clearly to voice of the voters than second-rate politicians.

Between the sowing on April 18 and the reaping, possibly next week, there is a period of waiting but, to use another Biblical phrase, the writing on the wall is becoming clearer and clearer. The initial fears that power-hungry politicians will blotch [as published] up the whole affair are being put to rest. Prem does not have a magic wand that he can wave so that he can form a coalition government this morning, but he has something even more important and that is pacience. He has never been a man in a hurry. He will take his time; he will listen to the various scenarios, possible, probable and ridiculous; he will make up his own mind--all in good time. And the country will be behind him.

CSO: 4200/579

THAILAND

BRIEFS

HAN'S TRANSFER TO BANGKOK OPPOSED--The newly-elected southern Democrat MPs who are members of the "Sato Samakkhi Group" said yesterday that the group will oppose any move to transfer Fourth Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Han Linanon to Bangkok. The MPs quoted "reliable informed sources" as saying that Lt-Gen Han would be transferred to the Supreme Command Headquarters in Bangkok. Giving the press conference yesterday afternoon at the Phuket Merlin Hotel here were Miss Suphatra Matsadit (Nakhon Si Thammarat), Chuan Likphai (Trang), Wira Musikaphong (Phatthalung), Banyat Banthatthan (Surat Thani), Charun Serithawan (Phuket) and Suthep Thuaksuban (Surat Thani).
[Text] [BK210700 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Apr 83 p 2]

CSO: 4200/579

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES DISCIPLINE TRAINING OF NEW SOLDIERS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Mar 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Quickly Accustom New Soldiers to a Discipline Way of Living"]

[Text] At present, all localities across the country are enthusiastically implementing the first stage of the 1983 induction. A number of localities have satisfactorily carried out the task of recruiting and selecting the youths in their respective areas and seeing them off on the day they left for the army. Many units have welcomed and received new soldiers and are urgently organizing their training. To quickly accustom new soldiers to a disciplined way of living is an important subject designed to ensure the high quality of training and to shape up the soldiers' combat capacities.

A disciplined way of living is a civilized one inherent to the working class and is also one of the precious traditions of our army. President Ho once advised us that "discipline is the army's strength." Discipline is one of the factors conducive to our army's victories. Therefore, it is necessary, right at the beginning, to educate new soldiers to deeply imbue them with the great significance of the training in a disciplined way of living. Once a soldier has understood the real importance of discipline training, he will observe discipline not only in his external acts but also with his whole intellect, heart, vigilance and seriousness. Discipline training is a comprehensive and profound theme which permeates all aspects of the constructive and combat life of the armed forces and which exerts a constant effect on the building up of the soldiers' capacities. The discipline training road is a process from simplicity to complexity, from successive stages to generalities and from external formalities to inner belief. It is a road strewn with hardships and it constantly requires perseverance, strenuous and meticulous training and a progressive spirit in mastering oneself and eliminating old habits in order to shape up a new way of living. Toward this end, to train new soldiers in discipline must not be the simple task of issuing only orders but requires that the responsible cadre has an appropriate method, fully knows the real overall standards of each [new] soldier as well as his strong and weak points, gradually overcomes any of his habits which appears to be incompatible with the military life style and inculcates a new habit into him by educating him intensively and training him seriously everyday.

All great successes originate in minor things. Versatile and precise moves in combat, staunchness in the face of fierce challenges, solidarity and joint efforts for collective achievements--all that has its remote but direct source in seemingly trifling acts such as tying a pair of shoelaces, fastening a knapsack, correctly keeping one's rank in the unit in the scorching sunshine of a summer afternoon, closely following one's unit formation and accurately transmitting orders during a military operation in a rainy night and so on.

Therefore, it is necessary to guide and train soldiers to implement fully and strictly all regulations contained in orders and to consider them to be indispensable requirements which all soldiers must meet exactly and not optionally and partially.

The psychology of the soldiers who have just joined the army is constantly to observe, follow up and think over the behavior of the cadres in their units. Each word, move and act of the cadres will have a very important influence on the first stage of the process of development of the [new] soldiers' concept of organization and discipline. Therefore, cadres must really set good examples. An example is comparable to a mirror; only if the mirror is clean [if the example is good] can soldiers see clearly what it reflects. Cadres must not only love soldiers wholeheartedly, give them sincere and meticulous guidance and advices and readily encourage their initial efforts and successes but must also deal very sternly with their bad habits and firmly and promptly with their shortcomings.

Anything that has been transformed into an ability will have a durable character. To quickly inure new soldiers to a disciplined life style is the best way and measure to contribute to building up the combat abilities of young soldiers and to laying a firm basis for them to fulfill all heavy and glorious tasks in the months and years of their service in the army.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ECONOMIC PLANNING BY TRUONG SON MILITARY CORPS IMPROVED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Le Thanh Tung: "Truong Son Military Corps Continuously Innovates the Planning Task in Building the Economy"]

(Text) In carrying out capital construction including bridges, roads and other works since the beginning of 1983, the Truong Son Military Corps has continuously developed the result of the innovation of the planning task to promote production and business activities.

Formerly, after the state and Ministry of Defense had assigned norms and tasks and issued notices on factors essential to plan execution, professional organs would draw up plans for their own sectors and staff organs at the combined center would consolidate these plans into a general one which the corps command would ratify and hand down to each production unit. Because they were not allowed to take an active part in formulating the production and business plan,--in the course of organizing the implementation of the plan entrusted by the high level, production units frequently experienced imbalance among various tasks during their execution such as between the labor force and task norm and work volume, between the plan norm to be fulfilled and the acquisition of supplies, raw materials, gasoline, oil and other types of equipment, etc. For this reason, the corps had to take steps to adjust the plan and, late in the year, production units usually had to race with time and step up the execution of tasks by increasing both the number of shifts and the working time but sometimes still failed to fulfill the plan.

Since 1982,--to give production units the right to take the initiative in planning--, on receipt of the task norms and essential factors imparted by the high level, the corps will strike an initial balance and notify the low level of the control data. Based on the control data given by the corps, production units will find out a balance on their own and formulate the plan in accordance with their existing capacities. After the plan has been completed and a balance obtained, the corps commander together with the organs concerned will visit the units to examine the plan, to directly make it more proportional and to ratify it. The plan will then become a legal order to the units. The corps' organs will become the leading specialized ones to join production units in detecting any disproportion and restoring balance and will continue to control and direct these units to implement the plan to help the commanders.

A year after innovating the planning task, many units such as those named B65, B91, B70, B73 and B44 have little by little taken the initiative in production and business, used many organizational forms to satisfactorily carry out the plan and frequently surpassed the daily and monthly plan norm and labor productivity norm. In 1982, the gross output value fulfilled 107.6 percent of the set plan norm and represented a 7.6-percent increase over 1981, the average labor productivity of a construction and installation worker was equivalent to 16,000 dong and that of a laborer directly engaged in construction and installation came to 22,000 dong and at most 34,000 dong. Many units were able to achieve by their own efforts a financial income-expenditure balance in production and business and to obtain a surplus of 1 to 5 million dong for the planned year 1982.

The 1983 planning task of various units has been completed at an early date. Though the average number of troops to perform labor throughout the year is less than planned and though the supply of materials, gasoline and oil is greatly reduced in comparison with last year, the entire corps is trying to carry out the plan with a 18- to 34-percent increase in tempo, a 26-percent increase in the value of the principal output and volume and a 40-percent increase in the volume of excavation and embankment for road beds. Under the effect of the new changes brought about in the mechanism of production management and organization and labor reorganization and owing to the strong influence exerted by the economic policies promulgated by the state, the entire corps is trying to lower the cost price by 2.5 to 3 percent and to obtain a production and business surplus larger than that in 1982.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ETHICAL EDUCATION OF PARTY MEMBERS IN CHARGE OF MATERIALS, FINANCES STRESSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Mar 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Manage and Train Party Members Whose Mission is Closely Related to Material Supplies and Finances"]

[Text] Party installations acting as leading nuclei in units whose mission is closely related to finances and material supplies--including technical materials and those used in daily activities--are places which have been entrusted by the party and army with the heavy duty to carry out scientific-technical research into the production, preservation, distribution and use of property to serve combat purposes, to ensure combat readiness, to build the army and to strengthen national defense.

The virtues and abilities of the contingent of party members at these installations have a direct or indirect effect on the execution of the entire army's mission and on the quality of army building. In this respect, the management of this contingent of party members and the training aimed at heightening their qualities have an important significance and contribute to the successful execution of the mission of each unit and the entire army and to the building of wholesome, stable and strong party organizations.

During the process of issuing party membership cards and consolidating party installations, many areas have resolved this problem satisfactorily and have thus created conditions for party members to train themselves to firmly maintain their party membership qualifications. In these units, 30 percent of the total number of party members are outstanding ones who have set brilliant examples of devotion to service and taken the lead in carrying out tasks, who have adhered firmly to and implemented correctly the standpoint, line and policy of the party as well as the principles and systems of task execution and who have placed common interests above and before everything else under whatever circumstances. In dealing with finances and material supplies everyday, these party members have displayed great honesty, adopted a pure and wholesome life style, endured all difficulties and privations while actively detecting and resolutely opposing and preventing wrongdoings and have, therefore, won the sympathy of everyone living nearby.

On the contrary, wherever the position, nature of duty and characteristics of party installations in charge of leading units closely related to material supplies and finances have not yet been sufficiently defined and where the requirements of the qualitative development of the party members' contingent have not yet been fulfilled seriously, the qualities of party members in these areas are still limited in many respects and negative manifestations have frequently come out in the open.

Because of their shaky standpoint, their unstable political abilities and their lack of self-control, many party members have allowed themselves to be influenced by objective circumstances while their individualistic thoughts and desire for enjoyments have sprung up and eroded their communist virtues. These party members have often abused their functions and power, used materials and finances without principles and according to their own convenience and personal feelings or as if they were bestowing a favor or giving alms to others. Some of them have become corrupt, made underhand dealings, committed bribery and shortchanged to make a profit for themselves or their own units. A few of these party members have really fallen so low in matters of ethics that they have been expelled from the party and prosecuted by law.

In managing and training party members and in view of their own special characteristics, party installations whose mission is closely related to material bases and supplies and finances must concentrate their efforts to better heighten the political concept of each party member and his working class viewpoint, sense of responsibility and attitude in rendering service.

The task of educating and training party members must be aimed at motivating everyone of them to try to firmly grasp various standpoints as well as the specific regulations on principles, systems, standards and policies concerning the task assigned to him, to execute them in an exemplary manner and to guide his own unit to implement them correctly. Each party member must be honest, just and impartial and be determined to struggle against corruption, waste and illegal practices contrary to the party's nature, the army's systems and regulations and the state law.

It is necessary to uniformly carry out specific measures on ideology, organization and internal activities, to coordinate them closely with administering the application of principles and systems and also with the management of each task, scope of action and the rear composed of households, individuals and organizations having task execution relationships with party members overcome them effectively and to prevent serious infringements of discipline.

If all the above-mentioned measures are carried out properly, it will certainly be possible to enhance the qualities of the party members' contingent and to build up and transform primary party organizations whose mission is closely related to material supplies and finances into stable and strong basic units capable of fulfilling the assigned task satisfactorily.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

GUERRILLAS IN CENTRAL HIGHLANDS--According to reports, guerrillas in the central highlands of Vietnam have carried out numerous activities aimed at destroying the morale of the Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers. At the end of March, guerrillas ambushed a group of Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers setting out from (Ea Sot) to (Buon Ae) village killing six and wounding four. The guerrillas also seized an AK, two CKC's, two AR-15's and a quantity of materiel. Shortly after the battle, a group of seven Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers emerged from (Buon Ae) village to try and rescue their comrades. However, three of them were killed and two others wounded when they stepped on the guerrillas' mines. The remnants fled. [Text] [BK280933 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2230 GMT 27 Apr 83]

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

EXPORT GOODS PRODUCTION BY HA SON BINH INTENSIFIED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Hoang Dao, director of the Import-Export Joint Corporation in Ha Son Binh: "Measures Taken to Step up the Production of Export Goods"]

[Text] In 1982, Ha Son Binh Province once again fulfilled the central level's export plan norm 60 days ahead of schedule, surpassed the locally set export norm and achieved a turnover of 165 million dong showing a great increase in the value of agricultural and forest products, rattan and bamboo wares and silk as compared with the same period last year. By exporting local products, Ha Son Binh was able to import thousands of tons of nitrate and urea fertilizers, over 200 sets of automobile tires and tubes, 50 insecticide spray machines of good quality and hundreds of thousands of meters of fabric and tens of thousands of clothes of all kinds to promote production, to contribute to meeting the daily life needs of the ethnic minorities in the province and simultaneously to increase the local budget.

However, to be able to strike a balance between import and export on a local scale according to the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and that of the Provincial Party Organization Congress (Second Round), Ha Son Binh will have to go through a phase of very hard struggle.

It is estimated that by 1985 Ha Son Binh's population will reach 1.6 million and that, to meet the minimum requirements of agricultural production and the people's life, it will be necessary to import every year over 8 million meters of fabric, 50,350 tons of nitrate and urea fertilizers and 76 million dong worth of consumer goods. Rough calculations have also shown that during these intervening years the exportation of goods will suffice only to pay for one-fifth the goods to be imported by the province.

The Provincial Party and People's Committees have assigned to the sectors concerned at various levels the task of formulating, from low echelons on up, a balanced import-export plan, bearing in mind the yearly need of each district or city to export about 1 million rubles/dollars worth of goods and to set aside a reserve of between 1,000 and 2,000 tons of grain. Based on the land and labor potentials and the situation of the consumption

market in the forthcoming years, Ha Son Binh is intensively guiding the development of the production of export goods with high economic effectiveness such as tea, peanuts, fruit trees, winter crops and traditional handicrafts and fine art articles. At present, the whole province has 550 hectares of tea in the state-operated, collective and household sectors and will increase this figure to 5,000 hectares in the forthcoming years in order to obtain a yearly output of 5,000 tons of green tea for export. Households living in the mountainous region and midlands with vast gardens and hillsides will be urged to plant each 10 to 20 coffee trees so that in a few years they will have coffee to exchange with the foreign trade sector for cloths and consumer goods. State farms which grow fruit trees such as orange, lemon, apricot, grapefruit and so forth will be strengthened in order to be able to achieve an output amounting to dozens of thousands of tons as in 1976 and also to export between 5,000 and 6,000 tons each year. The zoning task will be conducted to concentrate peanut cultivation on the districts of Chuong My, Quoc Qai, Luong Son, Lac Son and Yen Thuy so that each year the whole province will have 1,000 to 2,000 tons of export peanuts to exchange for nitrate and urea fertilizers to increase the productivity of all crops and to further and rapidly heighten the yield of rice crops. A strong movement will be launched throughout the province to fully use land reserved for the winter agricultural season and to grow plants whose products can be exported such as potatoes, garlic, green and black beans, capsicum and so forth and can be exchanged for cloths and fertilizers.

Fully aware that exportation is an urgent task of the whole country and their own locality, the entire party and people in Ha Son Binh are determined to achieve the goal of 350 million dong worth of export goods for 1983 in order to create an impetus to implement the coming years' plans and to quickly reach a point where the province can strike an import-export balance on a local scale by its own efforts. Is this the [correct] way to enrich the native land and entire country, to make "the people prosperous and the nation strong" and to contribute effectively to the building and defense of the socialist fatherland?

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

WICKERWORK PRODUCTION IN THACH THAT DISTRICT INTENSIFIED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Thuong: "Thach That District (Hanoi) Shifts over 4,000 Laborers to the Manufacture of Wickerworks for Export"]

[Text] Thach That is a district situated in the rural areas of Hanoi City. After applying the system of agricultural product contract in the past four cultivation seasons, the district has a surplus of 4,000 laborers. This work force has been transferred to the manufacture of woven rattan and bamboo articles for export, raising the total number of laborers employed by the small industry and handicraft sector throughout the district to 14,000. The Association of Small Industry and Handicrafts Cooperatives in Thach That District has opened an intensive professional training course to teach the newly assigned laborers to produce various types of goods according to technical standards.

In 1982, the small industry and handicraft sector in Thach That District produced dozens of types of woven rattan and bamboo articles and carpets of good quality for export with a value of 8.5 million dong. The cooperative of Binh Phu reached an export value of over 2 million dong and that of Thach Xa obtained an export value of 1 million dong, overfulfilling the plan by 20 to 40 percent.

Moreover, cooperatives have planted over 1 million bamboo and ordinary and large-sized rattan trees on hillsides and all available lands and used these trees to set up fences around houses and to build wave barriers along the Tich River dike.

Thach That District has learned from its 1982 experiences to use labor rationally, to develop various trades, to increase its income and to gradually improve the people's life by producing export goods.

In 1983, the district has been trying to plant 1 million more bamboo and ordinary and large-sized rattan trees to increase the on-the-spot source of raw materials and to avoid relying on other localities for the supply of raw materials as in the past years. Experiences in managing and organizing export goods in the district have been exchanged and discussed carefully with the objective of fulfilling the production norm for good-quality export goods right in the first month and quarter.

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